

The Gazette of India



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 26th February 1955 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
62	S. R. O. 431, dated the 17th February 1955.	Election Commission, India.	Corrigendum to Notification No. 102/9/55 (r), dated the 15th February 1955.
63	S. R. O. 432, dated the 19th February 1955.	Ministry of Law	Amendments made in the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951.
64	S. R. O. 433, dated the 19th February 1955.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendment made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 80-Tex. 1/48(iii), dated the 2nd August 1948.
65	S. R. O. 471, dated the 25th February 1955.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	Amendment made in the notification No. 45 (Customs), dated the 12th May, 1954.
66	S. R. O. 472, dated the 25th February 1955.	Ministry of Labour	Constitution of an Industrial Tribunal.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II--Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 22nd February 1955

S.R.O. _____ exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 200 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification to the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. S.R.O. 215, dated the 9th February, 1952, relating to the

execution of contracts and assurances of property in the exercise of the executive powers of the Union, namely:—

1. In Part XX of the said notification, under Head B, after item 2, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“3. Contracts and other instruments relating to the scheme for the development of Gandhidham Township and matters concerning its ordinary administration and working:—

- (i) All contracts, deeds and instruments not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value for the execution of works chargeable to Capital or Depreciation Fund; *by the Development Commissioner, Kandla;*
- (ii) All contracts, deeds and instruments not exceeding Rs. 25,000, in value for the execution of works chargeable to Capital or Depreciation Fund; *by the Executive Engineer, Township;*
- (iii) Conveyance deeds and leases of land in Gandhidham Township and renewal of leases provided that the period of the lease or each separate renewal does not exceed 99 years and the rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month: *by the Development Commissioner, Kandla; and*
- (iv) All contracts for the handling of goods and merchandise not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in value; *by the Development Commissioner, Kandla.*

2. In Part XXI of the said notification, under Head F, in Item 1, after the words “Assistant Directors Grade II) of Supplies and/or Disposals”, the word “or Timber Officer in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals” shall be inserted.

[No. F.32-III/52-L.]

New Delhi, the 25th February 1955

S.R.O. 491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Rule 8B of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Act V of 1908) the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. S.R.O. 1035, dated the 2nd June 1953, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, in entry (iii) of item 3 for the words “The Government Pleader in the City Civil Court, Bombay”, the words “the Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 31(3)/54-L.]

R. S. GAE, Deputy Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1955

SUBJECT.—*Officers of Parliament (Advances for Motor-Cars) Rules, 1953.*

S.R.O. 492.—Insert the word “would” between the words ‘but for this endorsement’ and ‘be payable to the said Mr.’ occurring in para. 1 of Form III appended to this Ministry’s Notification of even number, dated the 22nd May, 1954.

[No. F.35(9)-E.V./54.]

N. C. JAIN, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1955

S.R.O. 493.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. R. Pillai as the Government and Shri K. G.

Ambegaokar as a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for a term of five years, with effect from the 1st day of July 1955, and the 1st day of March, 1955, respectively.

[No. F.3(62)-F.I/54.]

New Delhi, the 25th February 1955

S.R.O. 494.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provision of section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Gadodia Bank Limited, Delhi, having its registered office at Bombay, for a period up to and including the 31st March, 1956.

[No. F.4(253)-F.I/54.]

N. C. SEN GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Company Law and Investment Administration)

COMPANY LAW

New Delhi, the 25th February 1955

S.R.O. 495.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government have appointed with effect from the 14th February, 1955, the Deputy Director of Industries, Bhopal, to be the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for that State, vice Shri Jamil Ahmad.

[No. 3(39)-CLIA/54.]

S. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 26th February 1955

S.R.O. 496.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into India or the State of Pondicherry of any copy of the English book styled "WHAT HAS RELIGION DONE FOR MANKIND" published by the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, New York, United States of America, or any translation, reprint or other document containing a substantial reproduction of any matter contained in the said book.

[No. 38.]

JASJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 26th February 1955

S.R.O. 497.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following amendment in its notification No. 117/Customs, dated the 9th September 1950 namely:—

In Column 3 of the said notification, under the heading "Wharves prescribed under section 11(c) of the Sea Customs Act", against the Port of Bedi, in item 5, for the words "for salt only", the words "for salt and gypsum only" shall be substituted.

[No. 37.]

W. SALDANHA, Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1955

S.R.O. 498.—[55/74/54-IT].—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in supersession of its notification S.R.O. 3203 (No. 57-Income-tax, dated the 11th October, 1954) the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that Shri K. S. Sundara Rajan, who has been appointed by the Central Government to be a Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform all the functions of a Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of incomes as are comprised in the Income-tax Circle, Wards and Districts of Bombay City and Suburban Districts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that he shall also perform his functions in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority subordinate to him:

Provided further that he shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned to any Income-tax Authority outside his jurisdictional areas.

While performing these functions the said Shri Sundara Rajan shall be designated as the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City and Suburban Districts.

SCHEDULE

Companies Circle I (All Sections).
 Companies Circle II (All Sections).
 Companies Circle III (All Sections).
 Companies Circle IV (All Sections).
 Bombay Circle I (E.P.T.).
 Bombay Circle II (E.P.T.).
 Bombay Circle III (E.P.T.).
 A-I Ward.
 A-II Ward.
 A-III Ward.
 A-IV Ward.
 A-V Ward.
 B-I Ward.
 B-II Ward.
 B-III Ward.
 C-I Ward.
 C-II Ward.
 C-III Ward.
 C-IV Ward.
 D-I Ward.
 D-II Ward.
 E-Ward.
 G-Ward.
 Market Ward.
 Salaries Branch I.
 Salaries Branch II.
 Bombay Refund Circle.
 Non-Residents' Refund Circle.
 Special Survey Circle I.
 Special Survey Circle II.

Special Survey Circle III.
 Special Survey Circle IV.
 Special Survey Circle V.
 Special Survey Circle VI.
 Special Investigation Branch.
 Foreign Section.
 Bombay Suburban District.

[No. 11.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 24th February 1955

S.R.O. 499.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, the Central Government hereby makes the following Rules:—

CHAPTER I—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title.—These Rules may be called the Central Reserve Police Force Rules, 1955.

2. Definitions.—In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) 'the Act' means the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (Act No. LXVI of 1949);
- (b) 'Commandant' means the Commandant appointed to the Force;
- (c) 'Deputy Inspector General of Police' means an officer who has been notified by the Central Government as Deputy Inspector General of Police for the Force;
- (d) 'detachment' includes any part of the Force required or ordered to proceed on duty away from headquarters;
- (e) 'the Force' means the Central Reserve Police Force;
- (f) 'Inspector General' means an officer who has been notified by the Central Government as Inspector General of Police for the Force and who will exercise the powers of the Head of the Department;
- (g) 'section' means a section of the Act;
- (h) 'subordinate officer' means a member of the Force of the rank of Subedar (Inspector) Major, Jamadar (Sub-Inspector) Adjutant or Quarter Master Jamadar (Sub-Inspector).
- (i) 'superior officer' means an officer appointed to the Force by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 4 and includes a person officiating for any such officer;
- (j) 'Under-Officer' means a member of the Force of the rank of Head Constable, Naik or Lance Naik.

3. Interpretation.—In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (a) The expressions 'Battalion' and 'Company' have the meanings assigned to them as in the Army.
- (b) 'Local Promotee' means a Junior Commissioned Officer who has been enlisted in the Force and promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Company Commander, Quarter Master or Wireless).
- (c) The expression 'Others directly recruited' relates to officers appointed directly to the gazetted rank in the Force from outside the Force.

CHAPTER II—GENERAL POWERS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS

4. Powers of the Central Government and certain officers of the Force.—(a) In all cases not specifically provided for in these Rules, instructions issued from time to time by the Central Government or the Inspector General or the Deputy Inspector General shall regulate the working of the Force.

(b) The Deputy Inspector General shall have the powers of supervision and control with respect to the training, discipline and general administration of the Force.

(c) The Commandant shall be responsible for the training, discipline and general administration of the Force.

CHAPTER III—COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

5. **Composition of the Force.**—The Force shall be constituted as follows:—

(a) *Superior Officers*—

Commandant	}	They should be either from the Army or Indian Police Service (Senior), should the Commandant be from the Army, the Assistant Commandant should preferably be from the Indian Police Service or <i>vice versa</i> .
Assistant Commandant (Second-in-Command)		
(One for each battalion)		
Adjutant (Asstt. Commandant)	}	He should ordinarily be from the Army or Indian Police Service (Senior) or from amongst the Company Commandants as available.
(One for each battalion)		
Quarter Masters	}	They should be from serving Commissioned Officers of the regular Army, Indian Police Service (Junior), officers of the State Police Forces, local promotees or others directly recruited.
(One for each battalion)		
Company Officers		
(One for each Company)		

(b) *Rank and File for a battalion of four Companies.*

Subedar (Inspector)	6
Jamadars (Sub-Inspectors)	20
Head Constables	63
Naiks	72
Lance Naiks	62
Constables	638
Civil Motor Mechanic	1
Radio Mechanics	21

NOTE.—The Commandant may make the following appointments within the above establishment.

(i) *Head Constables*—

Battalion Havildar Major.
Company Havildar Majors.
Company Quarter Master Havildars.
Pay Naiks.

(ii) *Constables*.—

Kot Lance Naiks.
Lance Naiks.
Buglers.

(c) *Enrolled Followers* —

(i) The following shall be the enrolled followers namely:—

Cooks	18
Bhisties	10
Sweepers	20
Barbers	6
Dhobies	6

(ii) The enrolled followers mentioned above are enrolled for general service with the Force and are liable at all times to be sent on duty with detachments.

6. **Members of the Force.**—All the officers and men mentioned in Rules 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c) shall be deemed to be the members of the Force.

7. **Appointments other than that of Superior Officers.**—Officers and men mentioned in Rules 5(b) and 5(c) shall be appointed—

- (1) by direct recruitment;
- (2) by deputation from Army or State Police Forces;
- (3) by promotion as laid down in Chapter IX.

(b) The authority to make appointments to the various ranks shall be as follows:—

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Competent Authority</i>
Subedar (Inspector)	Inspector General.
Jamedar (Sub-Inspector)	Deputy Inspector General.
All other ranks	Commandant.

(c) Non-Gazetted Officers and men of all ranks shall be enrolled subject to sub-rule (b) above by the Commandant in the manner prescribed in section 5 and be appointed by him as members of the Force after such period of training as he may consider necessary.

8. **Seniority.**—(a) The seniority of Superior Officers shall be in the following order:—

- (1) Commandant.
- (2) Assistant Commandant (Second-in-Command).
- (3) Adjutant (Asstt. Commandant) when the incumbent is from other than the Company Officers. If from amongst the Company Officers, he shall maintain his seniority as amongst Company Officers.
- (4) Company Officers (including Quarter Master)—

- (i) Army Officers.
- (ii) Indian Police Service Officers.

The *inter se* seniority of (i) and (ii) above shall depend on the date of appointment in their respective services.

- (iii) State Police Officers.
- (iv) Local Promotees.
- (v) Others.

The *inter se* seniority of (iii), (iv) and (v) shall reckon from the date an officer starts officiating continuously as Deputy Superintendent of Police. The seniority so fixed shall be subject to review on subsequent confirmation in this rank whether in the State Police or in the Force.

(b) Cases which are not covered by sub-rules (a) above shall be decided on their merits by the Deputy Inspector General but an appeal shall be against his order to the Inspector General.

(c) Subordinate officers and under officers shall take their seniority as determined by the date of their confirmation in a particular rank and in the case of persons officiating or temporary from the date of continuously holding that particular rank. For those whose date of confirmation is the same, the one officiating from an earlier date shall be senior. For those whose date of officiating in a particular rank is the same, the seniority in that rank shall be with reference to their seniority in the lower rank.

(d) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (c) above Constables' seniority shall reckon in the first instance from the date of their first appointment, officers and men promoted from a lower rank remaining senior to persons appointed direct to the same rank on the same date, and the seniority of persons appointed direct on the same date shall be according to their age.

9. **Attestation of Oath or Affirmation.**—(a) The oath or affirmation set out in Appendix C to these Rules shall be administered with due ceremony by the Commandant (or any Superior Officer appointed by him in this behalf) to all officers and rank and file before they are appointed as Members of the Force. The Officer administering the oath or an affirmation shall attest that he has done so by signing an attestation paper which shall be attached to the Character and Service Roll of the Member of the Force concerned.

(b) Attestation may be waived by the Commandant in the case of those officers and men on deputation who have already taken such an oath or affirmation elsewhere.

10. Recruitment.—(a) A candidate for enlistment in the Force must conform to the standard laid down in Rule 11 below; must bear a good character and must be (a) a citizen of India or (b) a subject of Sikkim, or (c) a person who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India; or (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese possession in India, and if he comes under category (c) or (d), must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India. A candidate in whose case a certificate is necessary may, however, be appointed provisionally subject to the necessary certificate being eventually given to him by Government:

Provided ex-convicts, or Army or Police deserters shall not be enlisted.

(b) No man who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for enlistment in the force, provided that the Central Government, may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any person from the operation of this condition.

11. Enlistment Standards.—(a) Save as herein otherwise provided, no man shall be enrolled as a member of the Force unless he conforms to the following minimum standard:—

- (1) Height 5'—7";
- (2) Chest 31½"—expanded 33½";
- (3) Age not less than 18 and not more than 23 years;
- (4) Following shall be additional minimum qualifications for Subordinate or Under Officers, appointed direct:—

Subedars (Inspectors)—Intermediate	} or equivalent Army Qualifications.
Jamadars (Sub-Inspectors)—Matriculation	
Head Constables or	
Naiks—Middle school	

(b) The minimum standard height laid down in (a) above, may be relaxed from 5'—7" to 5'—5" in the case of men belonging to Hill tribes who have special army traditions, for example, Gorkhas, Garhwalis;

(c) The minimum standard height laid down in (a) above may further be relaxed by one inch in case of men who have attained the age of eighteen years but not more than twenty years.

ILLUSTRATION

- (A) A candidate falling within the age group of eighteen to twenty years and belonging to a Hill tribe having special army traditions may be recruited if he has attained a height of 5'—4".
- (B) A candidate other than a Hill tribe falling under the age group of eighteen to twenty years may be recruited if he has attained the height of 5'—6".

(d) The minimum chest standard laid down in sub-rule (a) above may be relaxed by one inch in case of all men including those belonging to Hill tribes who have attained the age of eighteen years but not more than twenty years:

Provided that the exemptions specified in (c) and (d) above are made subject to the condition that the medical officer certifies that a person concerned is likely to attain the minimum standard prescribed.

(e) Ex-service men who are of exemplary or very good character may be enlisted notwithstanding that they are over 23 years of age provided they are under 30 years of age and are otherwise suitable for enlistment;

(f) Exception to any of these qualifications may be made with the prior approval of the Deputy Inspector General except for a Subedar (Inspector) in whose case approval of the Inspector General shall be obtained;

(g) The Commandant may at his discretion enlist as enrolled followers, men who have attained the age of 18 years but not more than 40 years provided they are medically fit.

12. Health Certificate.—No candidate shall be enrolled unless he obtains a health certificate in the prescribed Form CRP 1 signed by the Medical Supdt. and Staff Surgeon, Central Reserve Police Hospital, Neemuch, or by a Civil Surgeon or by a Recruiting Medical Officer.

13. Recruiting Roll.—Every member of the Force shall sign, or if illiterate place his thumb impression mark on the agreement in Form CRP 1. This form on completion shall be attached to the Character and Service Roll of the member of the Force concerned.

14. Verification.—(a) As soon as a man has been enrolled, his character, antecedents, connections and age shall be verified. The Verification Roll shall be sent to the Chief Police Officer of the District of which the recruit is a resident.

(b) The Verification Roll shall be in CRP Form 25 and after verification shall be attached to the Character and Service Roll of the member of the Force concerned.

(c) The Commandant may waive verification in the case of men who have been enrolled in the Force within six months of their discharge from the regular Army.

15. Plural Marriages.—No member of the Force who has wife living shall contract any other marriage without first obtaining the permission of the Government, notwithstanding that such subsequent marriage is permissible under the personal law for the time being applicable to the member of the Force.

16. Period of Service.—(a) All Members of the Force shall be enrolled for a period of not less than three years in the first instance. They shall be on probation for a period of two years from the date of their enrolment and shall be liable to discharge on a month's notice by the appointing authority at any time during that period.

(b) Should the Central Government decide at any time to disband the Force or any part of it before termination of the period for which a member of the Force is enrolled or re-engaged he shall be liable to be discharged, without compensation, from the date of disbandment.

(c) No member of the Force shall withdraw from the duties of his office without the express permission of the Commandant or an accredited gazetted officer.

(d) No member of the Force shall resign his office, unless he has given to his superior officer a notice in writing, three calendar months in advance of the date from which he intends to resign and his resignation has been accepted by the competent authority.

(e) The appointing authority may give substantive status to such members of the Force as are found suitable in all respects.

17. Discharge.—Subject to the provisions of the Schedule appended to the Act, any member of the Force shall at any time before he has completed three months' service or after the completion of the full period of service for which he is engaged, be entitled to claim his discharge from the Force by applying to his appointing authority through the proper channel.

18. Discharge Certificate.—Every member on leaving the Force shall be entitled to a Discharge Certificate in the prescribed form CRP 26.

19. Travelling Allowance admissible to men discharged at their own request on completion of Agreement.—(a) Any member of the Force who claims his discharge on completion of any period of his engagement shall on being discharged, be entitled to receive one single railway fare of the class to which he is entitled under the rules applicable to servants of the Central Government from the place of his discharge to the railway station nearest to his home.

(b) Any member of the Force entitled to be discharged at his own request, but who cannot be discharged owing to the exigencies of the Service, shall retain his title to the above concession when the discharge is effected.

20. Travelling allowance admissible to men discharged otherwise than at their own request.—Any member of the Force discharged otherwise than at his own request shall be entitled to a free railway pass of the class to which he is entitled under the rules applicable to servants of the Central Government to the railway station nearest to his home. In the case of a member of the Force discharged for inefficiency the grant of the concession shall be subject to the condition that the Commandant is satisfied that the inefficiency is not due to wilful negligence. This concession shall not be admissible to a person discharged for misconduct.

21. **Travelling allowance admissible to members of his family in the event of member of the force being declared medically unfit.**—If a member of the Force has his family residing at a place which is the Headquarters of the Force prior to his having been declared as medically unfit, he shall also be entitled to a free railway pass of the same class to which he is entitled for each and every member of his family (as defined in Fundamental Rules), from the headquarters of the Force to the railway station nearest to his home.

22. **Legal Privileges and Powers of members of the Force.**—Regular Army Officers appointed to the Force shall be entitled to all the legal privileges enjoyed by Police Officers.

CHAPTER IV—ORGANISATION OF THE FORCE

23. **Organisation.**—(a) The organisation of the Force shall be as follows:—

- (1) Head Quarters Company.
- (2) Four Service Companies or more as sanctioned by the Central Government.

(b) *Head Quarters Company.*—The Head Quarters Company shall be composed of 7 platoons, i.e.

- (1) Administrative;
- (2) Quarter Master's Branch;
- (3) Educational;
- (4) Transport;
- (5) Signal and Wireless;
- (6) Training; and
- (7) Tear Smoke Platoon.

(c) The strength of the platoon shall be as follows:—

(1) *Administrative Platoon*—

- 1 Commandant.
- 1 Assistant Commandant (Second-in-Command).
- 1 Subedar Major (Inspector).
- 2 Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) for Civil Investigation and Police Liaison.
- 3 Head Constables.
- 3 Naiks.
- 1 Lance Naik.
- 29 Constables.

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(2) *Quarter Master's Platoon*—

- 1 Quarter Master (Deputy Superintendent).
- 1 Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).
- 5 Head Constables.
- 5 Naiks.
- 1 Lance Naik.
- 33 Constables.

46

(3) *Educational Platoon*—

- 1 Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).
- 3 Head Constables.
- 4 Naiks.
- 1 Constable.

9

This branch includes Technicians Section and Lines Police and Hygiene Section.

(4) *Transport Platoon—*

- 1 Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).
- 5 Head Constables.
- 16 Naiks.
- 5 Lance Naiks.
- 36 Constables.
- 1 Motor Mechanic.

64

It contains workshop staff, mechanic and motor drivers.

(5) *Signal and Wireless Platoon—*

- 1 Subedar (Inspector).
- 2 Head Constables.
- 8 Naiks.
- 8 Lance Naiks.
- 29 Constables.
- 2 Radio Mechanics.

50

(6) *Training Platoon—*

- 1 Adjutant (Deputy Superintendent).
- 1 Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).
- 9 Head Constables.
- 6 Naiks.
- 3 Lance Naiks.
- 8 Constables.
- 46 Recruits.

74

(7) *Two Tear Smoke Platoons—*

- 1 Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).
- 4 Head Constables.
- 2 Naiks.
- 4 Lance Naiks.
- 40 Constables.

52

The Headquarters Company shall ordinarily be commanded by the Assistant Commandant.

24. Service Companies.—(a) There shall ordinarily be four Service Companies each of which shall ordinarily be commanded by a Company Officer.

(b) The strength of a Company shall normally be as follows:—

Company Commander	..	..	..	1
Company Second-in-Command Subedar (Inspector)	..	..	..	1
Company Commander's Orderly Constable	..	..	..	1
Company Second-in-Command's Orderly Constable	..	..	..	1
Company Havildar Major—Head Constable	..	..	..	1
Company Quarter Master Havildar Major Head Constable	..	..	..	1
Company Clerk and Pay Naik—Naik	..	..	..	1

Kot Lance Naik—Lance Naik	..	1	
Storeman and Ration Sepoy—Constables	..	2	
Company Orderly Runner—Constable..	..	1	
Platoon Commanders—Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors)		3	
Platoon Havildars—Head Constables	..	3	
Head Constable Section Commanders	Head Constables	3	} 3 Platoons with one Section each under a Head Constable.
Naik Section Commanders—Naiks	..	6	
Section Second-in-Command—Lance Naiks	..	9	} 3 Platoons x 3 Sections.
Constables	..	99	
			} 3 Platoons x 33 Constables.

134

This strength of 134 shall include the Company Headquarters which shall consist of:—

Company Commander	1
Company Second-in-Command—Subedar ..	1
Company Havildar Major—Head Constable ..	1
Company Quarter Master Havildar Head Constable	1
Company Clerk and Pay Naik ..	1
Kot Lance Naik—Lance Naik ..	1
Storeman and Ration Sepoy—Constables ..	2
Company Runner Constable ..	1
Company Commander's Orderly—Constable ..	1
Company Second-in-Command's Orderly—Constable	1
	<hr/> 11

(c) The total strength of Companies and Platoons include the following numbers of constables as Contingent Reserves to meet vacancies due to leave, sickness and under training:—

(1) Each Service Company..	..	..	15
(2) Administrative Platoon..	..	..	4
(3) Quarter Master's Platoon	..	..	4
(4) Transport Platoon	..	..	4
(5) Wireless and Signal Platoon	..	..	4
(6) Tear Smoke Platoon	..	..	3
(7) Training Platoon—Recruits	..	..	46

NOTE.—Provision has been made for a Contingent Reserve of Under Officers in the Training Platoon.

25. Primary Duties of the Force.—(a) Members of the Force may be employed in any part of the Indian Union for the restoration and maintenance of law and order, and for any other purpose as directed by the Central Government.

(b) Superior Officers and other Police Officers, on deputation with the Force, shall ordinarily not be employed on work connected with the investigation or prosecution of cases. If and when these officers are employed on these duties they shall normally be relieved of the command of companies or detachments and the approval of the Deputy Inspector General shall be obtained.

CHAPTER V.—TRAINING

26. Standard of Training.—(a) The Deputy Inspector General shall issue a manual prescribing the standard of training.

(b) The training shall include the following subjects:—

- (1) Correct wearing of uniform, i.e., clothing and accoutrements.
- (2) Ceremonial Drill and Guard Mounting.
- (3) Squad, Platoon, Company and Battalion Drill and extended order movements.
- (4) Weapon Training including Tear Smoke and Riot Drill.
- (5) Physical Training.
- (6) Education and Elementary Law.
- (7) Intelligence Course.
- (8) General Police duties excluding investigation and prosecution.
- (9) Wireless and Motor Transport.
- (10) Any other subject which may be considered desirable to be introduced in the Force.

27. Procedure for the Award of Punishments.—(a) The punishments shown as items 1 to 8 in column 2 of the subjoined table are hereby prescribed under subsection (1) of section 11 as the punishments which may be inflicted on non-gazetted Officers and men of the various ranks shown in each of the headings of columns 3 to 6 by the authorities named below such headings under the conditions mentioned in column 7.

TABLE

S. No.	Punishment	Subedar (Inspector)	Jamadar (Sub-Inspector)	Others except Constables and enrolled follo- wers	Constables and enrolled followers	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dismissal or removal from the force.	Deputy In- specter Gene- ral.	Deputy Ins- pecter Gene- ral.	Commanda- dant.	Command- dant.	To be inflicted only after a formal depart- mental enquiry.
2	Reduction in rank					
3	Fine of any amount not exceeding one month's pay and al- lowances.					
4	Removal from any office of distinction or special emolument in the Force.					
5	Confinement in the Quarter Guard exceeding seven days but not more than twenty eight days, with or without punish- ment drill or extra guard, fatigue or other duty.	Commandant.	Commandant.	Company Commanders & higher officers.	Company Com- manders & higher offi- cers.	6. 7. may be inflicted without a formal departmental en- quiry.
6	Confinement in the Quarter-Guard for not more than seven days with or without punishment drill or extra guard, fatigue, or other duty.					
7	Confinement to quarters, lines or Camp for a term not exceeding one month.					
8	Suspension (pending enquiry into alleged misconduct)					8

Footnote:—When the post of Deputy Inspector General remains unfilled for a period of over one month at a time, the Commandant shall exercise the powers of punishing the Subedars (Inspectors) and Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) except the powers of ordering dismissal or removal from the Force.

CHAPTER VI—DISCIPLINE

Explanation.—Dismissal precludes any member of the Force from being re-employed in Government Service, while removal from the Force implies that though the member removed is unfit for police duties, he is not debarred from re-employment under Government in another office for the duties for which he may be suited.

(b) When non-gazetted officers or men of the various ranks are to be punished for any offence, a departmental enquiry, if necessary under clause (a), shall be held by the Commandant or other Superior Officer under the orders of the Commandant: Provided that when the charge is against an officer of the rank of Subedar (Inspector) or Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) the enquiry shall be held by an authority to be designated for the purpose by the Deputy Inspector General. Where the officer conducting the enquiry in the case of a Subedar (Inspector) or a Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) considers that a punishment under items (1) to (4) of the Table is called for, he shall complete the departmental proceedings and forward the same to the Deputy Inspector General for orders.

(c) The procedure for conducting a departmental enquiry shall be as follows:—

- (1) The substance of the accusation shall be reduced to the form of a written charge, which should be as precise as possible. The charge shall be read out to the accused and a copy of it given to him at least 48 hours before the commencement of the enquiry.
- (2) At the commencement of the enquiry the accused shall be asked to enter a plea of "Guilty" or "Not Guilty", after which evidence necessary to establish the charge shall be let in. The evidence shall be material to the charge and may either be oral or documentary. If oral,
 - (i) it shall be direct;
 - (ii) *it shall be recorded by the Officer conducting the enquiry himself in the presence of the accused;*
 - (iii) The accused shall be allowed to cross examine the witnesses.
- (3) When documents are relied upon in support of the charge, they shall be put in evidence as exhibits and the accused shall, before he is called upon to make his defence, be allowed to inspect such exhibits.
- (4) The accused shall then be examined and his statement recorded by the officer conducting the enquiry. If the accused has pleaded guilty and does not challenge the evidence on record, the proceedings, shall be closed for orders. If he pleads 'not guilty', he shall be required to file a written statement, and a list of such witnesses as he may wish to cite in his defence within such period, which shall in any case be not less than a fortnight, as the Officer conducting the enquiry may deem reasonable in the circumstances of the case. If he declines to file a written statement, he shall again be examined by the Officer conducting the enquiry on the expiry of the period allowed.
- (5) If the accused refuses to cite any witnesses or to produce any evidence in his defence, the proceedings shall be closed for orders. If he produces any evidence the Officer conducting the enquiry shall proceed to record the evidence. If the Officer conducting the enquiry considers that the evidence of any witness or any document which the accused wants to produce in his defence is not material to the issues involved in the case, he may refuse to call such witness or to allow such document to be produced in evidence, but in all such cases he must briefly record his reasons for considering the evidence inadmissible. When all relevant evidence has been brought on record, the proceedings shall be closed for orders.

- (6) If the Commandant has himself held the enquiry, he shall record his findings and pass orders *where he has power to do so*. If the enquiry has been held by any officer other than the Commandant, the Officer conducting the enquiry shall forward his report together with the proceedings, to the Commandant, who shall record his findings and pass orders, *where he has power to do so*.
- (7) In case it is proposed to impose the penalty of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank on a member of the Force, the authority competent to impose the penalty shall supply the member concerned with a copy of the report of the enquiry and call upon him to show cause within a reasonable time not less than one week and not exceeding one month against the particular penalty proposed to be inflicted. Any representation made by him shall be taken into consideration before passing the final orders.

28. Appeals.—(a) Every Subordinate Officer or every officer of any other rank below him including an enrolled follower, against whom an order under serial numbers 1 to 4 of the Table in Rule 27 or under clauses (d) and (e) of Section 13 is passed is entitled to prefer one appeal against such order to the Inspector General, if the original order was passed by the Deputy Inspector General and to the Deputy Inspector General if the original order was passed by the Commandant.

(b) No appeal shall lie against an order by the competent authority inflicting any of the punishments mentioned in—

- (1) Serial Nos. 5 to 8 of the Table in rule 27;
- (2) Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Section 13;
- (3) Against an order discharging a recruit before the termination of his period of training.

(c) Every appeal preferred under these Rules shall contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the person preferring the appeal; it shall contain no disrespectful or improper language or irrelevant allegations and it shall be complete in itself. Petitions and appeals filed shall be accompanied by Court fee stamp of Rs. 1/8/- and copies of other documents filed with the appeal shall be stamped under Section 6 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, unless they have to be stamped under article 24 of Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(d) Every appeal, whether the appellant is still in the Force or not, shall be preferred through the Commandant and shall not be sent direct to the appellate authority.

(e) An appeal which is not filed within 30 days of the date of the original order, exclusive of the time taken to obtain a copy of the order or record, shall be barred by limitation:

Provided the appellate authority may entertain time-barred appeal, if deemed fit.

(f) The Commandant may withhold an appeal to the Inspector General or to the Deputy Inspector General in cases:—

- (1) Where under these Rules no appeal lies;
- (2) Where the appeal does not comply with the provisions of sub-rules (c), (d) or (e) above;
- (3) Where it is a further appeal presented after a final decision has been given by the competent appellate authority and no new facts have been brought out necessitating reconsideration of the case:

Provided that in every case in which an appeal is withheld the person preferring the appeal shall be informed of the fact together with brief reasons therefor.

(g) No appeal shall lie against an order withholding of an appeal by a competent authority:

Provided that in cases of failure to comply with the conditions stated in sub-rules (c) or (d) above, the appeal shall not be withheld if it is preferred again in the prescribed form in conformity with the rules and is not time-barred.

A quarterly statement of all appeals withheld with brief reasons in respect of each appeal shall be furnished by the Commandant to the Deputy Inspector General.

29. Revision.—(a) A member of the Force whose appeal has been rejected by a competent authority may prefer petition for revision to the next Superior Authority. The power of revision may be exercised only when in consequence of some material irregularity, there has been injustice or miscarriage of justice or fresh evidence is disclosed.

(b) The procedure prescribed for appeals under sub-rules (c) to (g) of rule 28 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to petitions for revision.

(c) An appellate authority while passing orders on a revision petition may at its discretion enhance punishment:

Provided that before enhancing the punishment the accused shall be given an opportunity to show cause why his punishment should not be enhanced:

Provided further that an order enhancing the punishment shall be treated as an original order for the purpose of appeal, except when such an order has been passed by the Government in which case no further appeal shall lie. Against such an order passed by the Deputy Inspector General appeal shall lie to the Inspector General and by the Inspector General to the Central Government.

(d) The Inspector General or the Deputy Inspector General may call for the records of awards of any punishment and confirm, enhance, modify or annul the same, or make or direct further investigation to be made before passing such orders:

Provided that in a case in which it is proposed to enhance punishment, the accused shall be given an opportunity to show cause either orally or in writing as to why his punishment should not be enhanced.

30. Petitions.—A Subordinate Officer or an officer of any other rank below him including an enrolled follower who has any grievance may present a petition subject to the condition that it should be addressed to the officer of the lowest rank who is empowered to pass the desired order.

31. Desertions and absence without Leave.—(a) If a member of the Force who becomes liable for trial under clause (f) of Section 9, or clause (m) of Section 10 or for deserting the Force while not on active duty under clause (p) of section 10 read with clause (f) of section 9, does not return of his own free will or is not apprehended within sixty days of the commencement of the desertion, absence or overstay of leave, then the Commandant shall assemble a Court of Inquiry consisting of at least one Gazetted Officer and two other Members who shall be either superior or subordinate officers, to inquire into the desertion, absence or overstay of leave of the offender and such other matters as may be brought before them.

(b) The Court of Inquiry shall record evidence and its findings. This Court's record shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings taken against the absentee.

(c) The Commandant shall then publish in the Force Orders the findings of the Court of Inquiry and the absentee shall be declared a deserter from the Force from the date of his illegal absence, but he shall not thereby cease to belong to the Force. This shall, however, be no bar to enlisting another man in the place of a deserter.

32. Orderly Room.—(a) Reports of petty cases of misconduct and indiscipline should as far as possible be inquired into and disposed of in Orderly Room by an officer authorised to award petty punishments under Sub-Section (3) of Section 11 read with rule 27 to any Member of the Force who is for the time being subject

to his authority. Inquiries in the Orderly Room shall be held on two or more fixed days in a week.

(b) If the offence calls for more severe punishment than the Officer dealing with it is authorised to inflict, he shall—

- (1) if at Headquarters, have the accused brought before the Commandant;
- (2) if away from Headquarters, forward the record with his recommendations to the Commandant for orders.

(c) Proceedings of such inquiries shall be recorded in the Orderly Room Register.

33. Entry of Punishment in Service Roll.—All punishments whether judicial or departmental shall be entered in the Service Roll of the offender.

34. Report on Judicial Proceedings.—The Commandant shall submit a brief to the Deputy Inspector General on every case in which a Member of the Force has been convicted by a Court of Law.

35. Loss or Damage to Arms, Ammunition and Property.—(a) In all cases of loss of or serious damage to arms, ammunition or other Government property, the Commandant shall assemble a Court of Inquiry consisting of the—

Assistant Commandant, if available or the senior Superior Officer present as the President and two superior or Subordinate officers as members. The Court shall inquire into the cases,

record evidence and submit their findings to the Commandant on Form A.F.A.

The Commandant shall issue orders thereon (b) Petty cases of damage to components of arms, clothing or accoutrements shall be dealt with by the Commandant in Orderly Room.

36. Judicial Trials.—(a) All trials in relation to any of the offences specified in Section 9 or Section 10 shall be held in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(b) All persons sentenced to imprisonment under the Act shall be confined in the Central Jail at Ajmer. Provided that if the sentence of imprisonment is for one month or less, such persons shall be confined in the Quarter Guard of the Force.

CHAPTER VII.—INTERNAL MANAGEMENT

37. Character and Service Roll.—The Commandant shall maintain:—

- (a) Character and Service Roll in Form C.R.P. 2 for each Subordinate Officer, Under Officer and Constable.
- (b) Service Roll in form C.A.C.-10-C for each enrolled follower. Form C.R.P. 1 shall also be attached to the Service Roll of each enrolled follower.

38. Clerical Staff.—All the clerical staff of the Force, as sanctioned from time to time shall be on the amalgamated cadre of the clerical staff under the control of the Deputy Inspector General and all changes affecting them shall be sanctioned by the Deputy Inspector General.

39. System of Accounts.—The accounts of the Force shall be maintained in accordance with the rules contained in the Uttar Pradesh Police Office Manual. The contingent and other charges pertaining to the Force are subject to the provisions of the Chapter and Appendix relating to contingencies in the General Financial Rules. All transactions shall be subject to the audit of the Accountant General Madhya Bharat.

CHAPTER VIII.—PAY, ALLOWANCES, PENSION, SUPERANNUATION AND FINANCIAL POWERS

40. Scale of Pay and Allowances.—The existing rates of pay and allowances are as shown in Appendices D and E.

41. Free Accommodation.—All members of the Force other than superior officers who are required to reside at or near the place of their duty for the proper discharge of duty, shall be provided with rent-free accommodation or house-rent allowance in lieu thereof limited to the actual amount of house-rent paid by the member concerned subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. of pay, and subject to the condition that they engage accommodation which in the opinion of the Controlling Authority is conveniently near to the premises in which their regular duties have to be performed.

42. Pensions.—(a) Pensions and gratuities for service in the Force shall be regulated according to the provisions contained in Chapters XV to XXI and XLVII and XLVIII of the Civil Service Regulations as may be amended from time to time and the New Pension Rules promulgated in the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance Memorandum No. F.3(1)-E(Spl)/47, dated the 17th April 1950, as may be amended from time to time.

(b) Pensions and gratuities to enrolled followers for service in the Force shall be governed by the provisions contained in the Central (Class IV) Services (Gratuity, Pension and Retirement) Rules, 1936 and the New Pension Rules published in the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance Memorandum No. F.3(1)-E(Spl)/47, dated the 17th April, 1950, as may be amended from time to time.

43. Superannuation.—(a) Save as herein provided the retiring age for a member of the Force shall be 55 years.

(b) Any member of the Force who has attained the age of 55 years shall not be retained in service of the Force save in very exceptional circumstances and subject to the condition that he is physically fit. Provided in all such exceptional cases the period of extension shall not exceed the maximum limit of five years.

Provided further in all such cases prior approval of the Government in the case of superior officers, of the Inspector General in the case of Subordinate as well as Under Officers and of the Deputy Inspector General in the case of other Members of the Force except enrolled followers in whose case approval of the Commandant shall be obtained.

44. Special Pay.—If any member of the Force has rendered exemplary and outstanding service, any special pay earned by him during the period of his service in the Force, may be treated wholly or partly as emoluments for the purpose of pension in accordance with the order sanctioning the special pay. In the absence of any specific mention to that effect in the order sanctioning the special pay, the case shall be referred for orders to the Government who shall decide each case on its own merits.

45. Officiating Pay.—The pay of Members of the Force officiating in the rank or grade other than their substantive appointments shall be regulated in accordance with the Fundamental Rules, as may be amended from time to time.

46. Pay and allowances on Detachments and under Training.—(a) Subject to conditions set forth against items 1 and 2 of Appendix B, advances of travelling allowance and pay may be granted by the Commandant to Members of the Force when proceeding on detachment duty.

(b) All ranks shall be entitled to draw travelling allowance under the supplementary Rules as amended from time to time when proceeding to or returning from duty. Railway warrants shall be used by all ranks below the rank of Subedar (Inspector).

(c) While on duty all ranks shall draw daily allowance under Supplementary Rule 51, read with Supplementary Rules 71 and 73, subject to the proviso that normally daily allowance shall be reduced to 3/4 rates after the first 10 days, and to half rates after the next 20 days.

(d) The Inspector General is competent to define the limits of the sphere of duty of any detachment sent outside the Headquarters of the Force or to fix the entire area of a State (as defined in the Constitution of India) or part of a State as the temporary Headquarters of a detachment posted outside the Headquarters.

(e) Whenever a detachment of the Force is sent out to a station away from the headquarters of the Force with the result that it requires arrangements for the encashment of bills for the pay, allowances, etc., of the members of the detachment from the Government Treasury nearest to the place where the detachment is stationed, a reference may be made through proper channel to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs so that arrangements for such encashment may be made, in case no other satisfactory arrangements are feasible.

(f) In accordance with the Supplementary Rule 164, all ranks shall draw daily allowance at the undermentioned rates, while deputed to undergo a course of training or instruction:—

Gazetted and Subordinate Officers

- (1) At full rate for the first ten days.
- (2) At 3/4th rate for the next twenty days.
- (3) At 1/2 rate for the rest of the period.

All others

(4) At full rate for the entire period of their stay.

47. Free Transport on Enlistment.—On enrolment, a member of the Force is entitled to a free railway pass from the railway station nearest to his home, or place of enrolment to Headquarters of the Force.

48. Recruits' Subsistence Allowance.—A consolidated allowance not exceeding Rs. 4/- may be paid by the Enrolling Officer to a recruiter for each recruit produced for enlistment. The payment is intended to cover the travelling expenses of the recruiter and the recruit, and the subsistence allowance of the recruit, upto the time of the recruit's approval or rejection. This is not a reward, and is subject to the recruit being of the required standard, and the actual expense being incurred.

49 Discharge of Head Constables, Naiks and Constables on Pension or Superannuation.—All Under Officers and Enrolled Followers are entitled to free transport from the Headquarters of the Force to the railway station nearest to their home when proceeding on pension or superannuation. This concession shall also be admissible to the members of his family if living with him at that time.

50. Death of Subordinate Officers, Under Officers, Enrolled Followers and Members of Clerical and Hospital Establishments.—(a) In the event of a member of the Force other than a superior officer or a member of clerical or hospital establishment dying while on duty, free transport to his home shall be provided to the members of his family, if living with him at the time, or if living at the headquarters of the Force.

(b) Funeral expenses subject to the maximum limits shown below shall be payable by Government only when death occurs at headquarters of the Force or on active duty:—

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) Subordinate Officers. | ... Not exceeding Rs. 40/- |
| (2) Head Constables, Naiks, Lance Naiks, Constables, Followers, Lower Division Clerks. | Not exceeding Rs. 30/- |

51. Former Military Service and Military Pensions.—(a) Save as herein otherwise provided, the pay, allowances and pension of ex-service men who obtain employment in the Force after being given a military pension or gratuity or bonus shall be regulated by the appropriate rules of the Civil Service Regulations, as may be amended from time to time.

(b) When a military pension has been granted, the pay and allowances in the Force shall be regulated under article 526, Civil Service Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. The men shall continue to draw their military pensions and their previous military service shall not count towards civil pension. If the military pension of a person does not exceed Rs. 15/- a month, it shall not be taken into account in fixing his pay and allowances in the Force. If the military pension exceeds Rs. 15/- a month the pay and allowances in the Force shall, subject to the provision of sub-rule (d) below, be reduced by the entire amount of the military pension.

(c) In the case of men who have not earned a monthly military pension but are fully trained, the initial pay as Constable may be fixed at a stage not exceeding Rs. 40/- in the scale of Rs. 35—1—50.

(d) The pay of a Jemadar or a Subedar, who is in receipt of a monthly military pension exceeding Rs. 15/-, shall be fixed at a suitable stage in the prescribed scale after taking the gross pension into account. He will continue to draw increments as usual from this stage of pay, but the pension due will be constantly deducted from the pay as this will have to be drawn separately.

(e) Men who were discharged from Army before earning a pension for the military service but receive a bonus or gratuity in lieu shall count their Military service towards Civil pension.

Provided that the bonus or gratuity is refunded in such number of monthly instalments not normally exceeding 36 and beginning from such date as may be determined:

Provided further that no instalment other than the final one should be less than Rs. 3/-.

(f) In the case of men who may be discharged from the Force before the gratuity or bonus is recovered in full, the balance outstanding should be recovered either in a lump sum or in suitable instalments from the gratuity or pension

as the case may be, that may be sanctioned for the combined military and civil service.

(g) Men who received neither a monthly pension, a bonus nor gratuity shall count their approved military service towards civil pension after three years satisfactory service in the Force.

(h) Direct transfers from the regular Army to the Force being illegal, men serving in the regular Army shall have to take their discharge before entering the Force.

52. Wound, Injury or Family Pensions or Gratuities.—All members of the Force on duty or on duty with a military force shall be entitled to wound, injury or family pensions or gratuities as laid down in Civil Service Regulations or the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 1939, as may be amended from time to time.

53. Financial Powers.—The financial powers of the Commandant as well as of Officers commanding detachments are given in Appendix B.

54. Force Deductions.—The Commandant is authorised to make deductions from accounts due to members of the Force in satisfaction of money owed by them to Messing and other funds of the Force, provided that the members of the Force are not asked to make any new contributions without the prior approval of the Inspector General.

CHAPTER IX.—RULES FOR PROMOTION

Section I—General Principles

55. Merit.—(a) All promotions shall be governed by merit. Other things being equal seniority shall count for promotion. For promotion, a member of the Force must be qualified and recommended by the Commandant, Assistant Commandant or Company Commander as the case may be.

(b) For exceptional reasons, the Deputy Inspector General may promote an unqualified Head Constable to the rank of sub-Inspector or an unqualified Sub-Inspector to the rank of Inspector, provided that such promotions in either case do not exceed ten per cent. of the sanctioned strength in such ranks. In the case of Inspector, prior approval of the Inspector General shall be obtained.

56. Seniority.—Ordinarily a senior member of the Force who is qualified and recommended shall be promoted. Any member of the Force having unsatisfactory record either from the point of view of work or conduct, may be superseded. On the other hand, any member of the force having exceptional qualifications may be given accelerated promotion out of turn.

57. Determination of Seniority.—Seniority shall depend on the date of confirmation in each rank. Provided that a person whose period of probation is extended for the reason that he is not qualified and provided further that his non-qualification is due to circumstances beyond his control, shall retain his seniority according to the date of his promotion to a rank in a clear vacancy, if he attains the necessary qualifications at the earliest available opportunity.

58. Probationary period.—An Officer promoted in permanent vacancy shall be on probation for one year in the rank to which promoted. He may be reverted at any time during the probationary period but, if not reverted, shall ordinarily be confirmed on conclusion of the probationary period. In special circumstances the probationary period may be extended by the officer authorised to order the promotion. Confirmation shall count from the date on which a member of the Force is promoted on probation in a clear vacancy.

59. Officiating Promotions.—Officiating promotions in temporary vacancies (e.g. Leave and Deputation) may be made, if required by the exigencies of service. Normally, such promotions shall be made from amongst persons who have already been approved for promotion.

Section II—Examinations

60. The following examinations and courses shall be held to enable Under Officers and Constables to qualify for promotion:—

(1) *From Head Constable to Sub-Inspector (Jemadar)*—

First Class Certificate of Education, and Third Class English Certificate.

- (2) *From Naik to Head Constable—*
 - (i) Senior Cadre Course, and
 - (ii) Second Class Certificate of Education.
- (3) *From Constable to Naik—*
 - (i) Junior Cadre Course, and
 - (ii) Third Class Certificate of Education.

Section III—Promotions

Subedar (Inspector) and Jemadar (Sub-Inspector)

61. Maintenance of lists of approved candidates.—Promotions to the ranks of Subedar (Inspector) and Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) shall be made by the Deputy Inspector General. List of Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) and Head Constables approved for such promotions shall be kept in the office of the Deputy Inspector General, and promotions shall ordinarily be made from these lists according to seniority subject to the provisions of Rule 55.

62. Preparation of lists of approved candidates.—(a) The Deputy Inspector General may for special reasons promote to the rank of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) or Subedar (Inspector) any qualified Head Constable or Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) respectively whose name is not on the approved list. In the case of Subedar (Inspector), prior approval of the Inspector General shall be obtained.

(b) Promotions shall be made from among the best men in the Force as a whole and for this purpose the Commandant shall maintain separate lists for promotion to different ranks, as shown below:—

- (1) List 'A'—containing names of Constables fit for promotion to the rank of Lance Naik.
- (2) List 'B'—containing names of all men suitable for promotion to the rank of Naik.
- (3) List 'C'—containing names of Lance Naiks and Naiks suitable for promotion to the rank of Head Constable.
- (4) List 'D'—containing names of suitable Head Constables for promotion to the rank of Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors).
- (5) List 'E'—containing names of suitable Jemadars fit for promotion to the rank of Subedars (Inspectors).

(c) Ordinarily, only those men shall be considered for inclusion in list 'A' who have passed the prescribed course for Drill Instructors, and are sufficiently educated to be able to read and write Hindi, Roman and Hindi numerals. Higher educational qualifications are necessary for promotion above the rank of Head Constable, but the normal standard shall be third Class for promotion from Constable to Lance Naik and Naik and second Class from Naik to Head Constable. A man selected for promotion should have initiative, power of leadership and the making of an officer. Men on promotion list for Naiks and above shall be on probation for at least one year and names of those on the list who do not come up to the required standard shall be removed therefrom from time to time. Entry of names in lists 'A' and 'B' shall be made by the Commandant, in 'C' and 'D' by Commandant with the approval of the Deputy Inspector General and in list 'E' with the approval of the Inspector General to whom recommendations shall be submitted well in time so that the lists are not exhausted.

63. Selection Board.—In February and August each year the Commandant shall constitute a selection board consisting of himself, Assistant Commandant and Adjutant and nominate in the prescribed form Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) considered fit for promotion to the rank of Subedars (Inspectors) and Head Constables considered fit for promotion to the rank of Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors). The names of Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) and Head Constables whose nominations are accepted by the Deputy Inspector General shall be placed on the approved lists. Seniority of men brought on these lists shall be determined by dates of their selection.

64. Educational qualifications for promotion to the rank of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).—No Head Constable who has not obtained a First Class Certificate of Education and at least a Third Class English Certificate shall be nominated for promotion to the rank of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).

65. Confidential Reports.—In February each year the Commandant shall forward to the Deputy Inspector General a confidential report, in the prescribed form, on the work and conduct of each and every Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) and

Head Constable whose names are on the approved lists. While recording his report the Commandant shall indicate together with reasons, in support of his opinion whether he recommends that a name of the member of the Force should remain on the approved list or be removed from it. The Deputy Inspector General shall pass orders on these recommendations after such inquiries as he may deem fit.

66. Additions to and removals from approved lists.—All acceptances for and removals from the approved lists shall be published in the Force Orders.

67. Head Constables.—Promotions to the rank of Head Constable shall be made by the Commandant according to seniority from the list of Naiks subject to the general provisions of Rule 55 on the recommendations of Company Commanders. The requisite qualifications for such promotions are the passing of the Senior Cadre Course and the possession of the Second Class Certificate of Education.

68. Naiks.—Promotions to the rank of Naik shall be made by the Commandant from the list of qualified Lance Naiks subject to the general provision of Rule 55 on the recommendation of Company Commanders. The requisite qualifications for such promotions are the passing of the Junior Cadre Course and the possession of a Third Class Certificate of Education.

69. Lance Naiks.—A Lance Naik shall receive the same pay as a Constable. Appointments shall be made by the Commandant from the list of Constables qualified for promotion to the rank of Naik. Such appointments shall be made on the recommendations of Company Commanders. Seniority alone shall not be the guiding factor in making such appointments but men who are considered to be potential leaders shall be given preference. A Constable appointed to the rank of Lance Naik but found unsuitable for that rank may be summarily reverted to the rank of Constable without assigning any reasons.

70. Special promotion to Naik and Head Constable.—The Commandant may, on the recommendation of a Company Commander, promote to the rank of Lance Naik, Naik or Head Constable respectively, a constable, a Lance Naik or a Naik, who, although not qualified for promotion, is considered in all respects capable of acting as an Under Officer, provided that the number of unqualified Naiks and Head Constables permanent and officiating may not at any time exceed 10 per cent. of the sanctioned number of posts of each rank.

71. Special qualifications for promotion.—Qualifications as Drill Instructor, Physical Training Instructor, Weapon Training Instructor, Tear Smoke Training Instructor or Signalling Instructor, etc., shall be considered as additional qualifications for promotion.

Section IV—Increments

72. Withholding of increment.—If the increment of a member of the Force is withheld, the period for which it is withheld and the reasons for withholding it shall be stated in the Force Orders. Such period shall not exceed one year.

73. Subedars (Inspectors) and Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors).—(a) Subedars (Inspectors) and Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) are on a time scale of pay, and the grant of increment is subject to approved service, efficiency and good conduct. There are efficiency bars at the following stages:—

Subedars (Inspectors) at Rs. 250.

Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) at Rs. 180.

(b) Increments shall be sanctioned by the Commandant, but prior approval of the Deputy Inspector General shall be obtained before an officer is allowed to cross an efficiency bar and the fact shall be recorded in the Force Orders.

74. Head Constables, Naiks and Constables.—Increments in the time scale of Head Constables, Naiks and Constables shall be sanctioned by the Commandant on the recommendation of Company Commanders. Such increments shall be sanctioned subject to approved service, general efficiency and good conduct.

Section V—Officiating promotions

75. How to be made.—(a) Officiating promotions shall be normally made according to seniority in the approved lists, subject to the general provisions of sections I and II of this chapter and the exigencies of the service.

(b) The Commandant shall be competent to sanction officiating promotions in the following cases:—

(1) From Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) to Subedar (Inspectors) with the approval of the Inspector General.

- (2) From Head Constable to Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) with the approval of the Deputy Inspector General.
- (3) From Naik to Head Constable.
- (4) From Constable and Lance Naik to Naik.
- (b) If the Commandant decides to pass over, for officiating promotion, an officer whose name is on the appropriate approved list, the prior sanction of the Inspector General or the Deputy Inspector General, as the case may be, shall be obtained.

76. Supersession.—The passing over of any member of the Force for promotion in an officiating vacancy of four months or less (except for inefficiency or misconduct), or on the grounds of technical appointment such as Motor Transport Jemadar, Radio Jemadar, Armourers, Tailors, Carpenters, shall not amount to supersession.

Section VI—Special Appointments

77. Subedar (Inspector) Major.—(a) The appointment of Subedar (Inspector) Major shall be made by the Deputy Inspector General in consultation with the Commandant.

(b) The appointment shall ordinarily be for three years, but may be extended from time to time for a period not exceeding one year at a time, unless promoted, until he attains the age of superannuation.

(c) The Subedar (Inspector) Major ranks as the Senior-most Subordinate Officer.

78. Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) Adjutant.—(a) The appointment of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) Adjutant shall be made by the Deputy Inspector General in consultation with the Commandant by selection from Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) who are good instructors and disciplinarians.

(b) The maximum period of the appointment shall not ordinarily exceed three years.

79. Quarter Master Jemadar (Sub-Inspector).—(a) The appointment of Quarter Master Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) shall be made by the Deputy Inspector General in consultation with the Commandant from amongst Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) with special qualifications in this direction.

(b) The maximum period of the appointment shall not ordinarily exceed three years.

80. Head Constables.—All special appointments in the rank of Head Constable shall be made by the Commandant. The Battalion Havildar Major shall rank as the senior-most Head Constable, except for purposes of promotion. The maximum period of the appointment shall not ordinarily exceed three years.

Section VII—Nominal Roll

81. Nominal roll of the Central Reserve Police—particulars.—(a) A nominal roll in the following form shall be maintained for all ranks:—

- (1) Serial No.
- (2) Name.
- (3) Force No.
- (4) Caste.
- (5) Residence.
- (6) Date of enlistment in the Force.
- (7) Previous Police or Military Service.
- (8) Date of Promotion.
- (9) Present appointment.
- (10) Educational qualifications.
- (11) Remarks (here enter details of promotion, reduction, etc.).

(b) A separate nominal roll shall be maintained for Recruit Constables who have not been confirmed.

82. Order of seniority.—Officers shall rank in the order of seniority as determined by the date of confirmation and in the case of officers officiating from the date of continuous officiating. Seniority in the case of constables shall be determined by date of enlistment in the Force.

Section VIII—Promotion and Reversion Rolls

83. Maintenance of Promotion and Reversion Rolls.—(a) Promotion and Reversion Rolls shall be maintained separately for officiating and substantive promotions as follows:—

- (1) Of Jemadars (Sub-Inspectors) to the rank of Subedar (Inspector);
- (2) Of Head Constables to the rank of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector);
- (3) Of Naiks to the rank of Head Constables;
- (4) Of Constables to the rank of Naik.

(b) The Promotion and Reversion Roll shall contain the following particulars:—

- (1) Serial No.
- (2) Nature of vacancy.
- (3) Date of vacancy.
- (4) Commandant's orders.
- (5) Date on which a member of the Force was superseded or whose promotion has been withheld and the date on which he received a copy of the order.
- (6) Number and date of the order notifying the promotion or revision, as the case may be.
- (7) Remarks.

84. Incorporation of entries in the Promotion and Reversion Rolls.—The Promotion and Reversion Rolls shall be maintained by the Establishment Clerk who shall make entries in the first three columns and submit for orders with all necessary papers and character rolls to the Commandant, whenever any promotion of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) to the rank of Subedar (Inspector) or of Head Constable to the rank of Jemadar (Sub-Inspector) or their revision falls due. The Commandant shall fill up columns 4 and 5 of the roll with his own hand, mentioning in column 5 the names of members of the Force superseded, with a brief note of the reasons for their supersession. In other cases, the Establishment Clerk shall fill up all columns of the rolls. On the first occasion of the supersession of a member of the Force, a note to that effect together with reasons therefor, shall also be made in his character roll, and he shall be given a copy of the order.

CHAPTER X—LEAVE AND LEAVE CONCESSIONS

85. Army Officers.—Leave of military officers in the Force shall, if their pay has been refixed in accordance with the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence's letter No. 117/1/SIDCC/D.5, dated the 23rd November, 1948, be regulated by the Military Leave Rules as contemplated in para. 4 of the aforesaid letter. If their pay has not been so refixed, it shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Fundamental Rule 100.

86. Other Superior Officers.—Leave shall be admissible under the rules applicable to them in the Service to which they belong.

87. Other Police Officers on deputation from other services.—Leave shall be admissible under the rules applicable to them in the Service to which they belong.

NOTE.—It shall be open to the officers mentioned in Rules 85 and 86 to elect, on their permanent transfer to the Force or at any time thereafter, the leave rules applicable to the members of the Force on the analogy of the F.R. 93-A.

88. Subordinate officers, under officers and enrolled followers.—With the exception of officers on deputation from the Army, all members of the Force shall be governed by the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, incorporated as Appendix 7-A in the Posts and Telegraphs Compilation of Fundamental and Supplementary Rules, Volume II, as may be amended from time to time. In the case of officers on deputation from a State Police Force the Rules of the State Police Force concerned shall apply.

89. Leave sanctioning authorities.—(a) Any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the rules shall be granted as follows:

- (1) to a Superior Officer including the Commandant by the Inspector-General, after obtaining a report in regard to its admissibility from the audit officer;
- (2) to members of the Force other than Superior Officers at the discretion of the Commandant.

(b) *Casual Leave*

- (1) Casual Leave to Superior Officers shall not exceed 15 days in any one calendar year. This leave shall be granted by the Deputy Inspector General in the case of the Commandant and by the Commandant in case of other Superior Officers of the Force.
- (2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (3) below, the Commandant and Company Commandar may grant casual leave not exceeding fifteen days in any calendar year to any member of the Force working under them;
- (3) In the case of those members of the Force who require more than three days to complete the onward and return journeys to their homes, the maximum period of casual leave admissible in one calendar year may be enhanced in accordance with the following scale:—

Number of days required to complete both onward and return journey.	Maximum number of days casual leave in one year.
6 days	16 days
7 days	17 days
8 days	18 days
9 days	19 days
10 days	20 days

- (4) Casual leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave. Sundays and Gazetted Holidays may be prefixed or suffixed to it.

- (5) The special disability leave to any member of the Force may be granted by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Rule 83 read with serial No. 26 of Appendix 4 thereof.

90. Recall from leave.—(a) Members of the Force on leave may be recalled at any time by authority empowered to sanction their leave.

(b) They may be directed to report for duty either at headquarters or to proceed direct to the place at which their services are required.

(c) In either case, they will be entitled to travelling allowance as on tour (by the shortest route) for the return journey. If a free railway pass is in the possession of a member of the Force and it can be used for the return journey, it should be so used. In that case, the member of the Force will be entitled to the balance if any of the travelling allowance admissible. If the pass cannot be utilised, it should be surrendered, whereupon it shall lapse. The member of the Force concerned in that case will be entitled to the full travelling allowance admissible.

91. Free passage to families.—When a member of the Force is sent on detachment duty from the headquarters of the Force and the duration of the duty is expected to last for a period of not less than one month, the Commandant may, if he considers it desirable that his family should not remain at headquarters, issue free railway warrant to the members of his family covering the journey from the headquarters to the railway station nearest to their home. This concession shall be admissible to all ranks of the Force except the Gazetted Officers.

92. Free leave pass concessions.—The undermentioned free pass concessions from the headquarters of the Force or the place of duty to the railway station nearest to his home, and return shall be admissible to Head Constables and Constables of the Force:—

- (1) One free leave pass every three years;
- (2) One free leave pass for family every six years;
- (3) Free leave pass when proceeding on medical leave of duration of not less than one month, provided it is certified that the illness or injury, which necessitated medical leave was not brought about by any fault or negligence on the part of the member of the Force concerned.

CHAPTER XI—UNIFORM

93. **Dress Regulations.**—(a) The Dress Regulations for officers and all ranks shall be as prescribed in this Chapter and as laid down in the Force Standing Orders. No additions or alterations to these Regulations may be made without the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(b) The colours of the Force shall be light blue and white, the distinctive colour being light blue.

94. **Superior Officers.**—(a) Gazetted Officers of the Force, on their first appointment as such in the Force or on promotion from the ranks shall receive an initial grant of Rs. 400 for uniform. Officers of the Regular Army or Police, when joining the Force on deputation as Gazetted Officers, shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 200 only for uniform. The uniform of Superior Officers of the Force is that prescribed for officers of the Indian Police Service, with the undermentioned minor alterations to distinguish them as members of the Force. As and when Indian Police Service Officers are taken on deputation in the Force they shall be entitled to wear the same badges of rank which they are entitled to in the Indian Police Service.

(1) *Shoulder Badges.*—A white metal badge consisting of the letter "C.R.P." in half inch block letters to be worn on a band one inch wide made of light-blue material.

(2) *Buttons.*—Of white metal, convex in shape, die struck and embossed with the C.R.P. device in four sizes.

The C.R.P. device for use on buttons will consist of a monogram of the letter C.R.P. surmounted by *Ashoka Chakra*.

(3) *Badges of Rank*—

Commandant—State emblem and one star.

Asstt. Commandant—State emblem.

Company Commander, Adjutant and Quarter Master—3 stars.

(4) *Badges & Metal Fittings.*—All Superior Officers of the Force shall wear buttons, badges and metal fittings of white metal. Badges of rank shall be backed with light blue material. The star shall be of the Star of India pattern.

(5) *Head Gear.*—Except in the case of Sikh Officers who may wear Khaki pagree, head gear shall be Army regulation pattern pith topee, fitted with two chin straps, one of which shall pass over the top of the helmet and shall be worn down when required. The topee shall have a pagri of nine folds of khaki with a light blue flash a quarter of an inch wide, at the top between the helmet and the pagri, the whole when tied not to exceed three inches in width.

(6) *Ties.*—Superior Officers shall wear a navy blue tie of regulation pattern.

(7) *Swords.*—Of the pattern prescribed for the service to which the officer belongs.

(b) The following modifications are permissible in dress uniform of Superior Officers for use on informal occasions:—

(1) *Bush Shirt.*—The pattern of the bush shirt shall be as for a jacket with the following modifications; no ties shall be worn with the bush shirt:—

(i) Button-up Collar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at back and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches at points.

(ii) Sleeves, as for a shirt with single plain Cuff $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and one button.

N.B.—For hot weather, the sleeves may either be rolled up or short sleeves be worn.

(iii) Four buttons excluding collar button, top button to be four inches below collar button and the remainder evenly spaced.

(iv) Belt two inches broad with silver plated buckle. To be made either of khaki drill or khaki twill.

(v) All buttons to be of bone.

(2) *Badges*.—Worsted shoulder and rank badges on detachable shoulder straps.

(3) *Forage Cap*.—Khaki forage cap of drab material of regulation shade, with peak of same material, brown leather chin strap with C.R.P. crest. The crest shall consist of a monogram of the letters C.R.P., followed by a wreath, with *Ashoka Chakra* on top.

(4) *Shoes*.—Brown shoes, instead of ankle boots, may be worn with trousers.

(5) *Putties*.—Ankle putties.

(6) *Breeches, boots and spurs*.—These articles shall not be worn except for mounted duties or when specially ordered.

95. Scale of uniform.—(a) The authorised scale of uniform for Subordinate officers and other ranks of the Force as well as enrolled followers is given in Appendix A.

(b) No additions or alterations to this scale is permissible without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

96. Initial Issue and Replacement of Uniform.—On enlistment a free issue of uniform shall be made to each Subordinate Officer, lower rank and enrolled follower according to the scale laid down in Appendix A.

97. Periodical inspections.—(a) Periodical inspections shall be held by Platoon Commanders at least once a month, at which articles which are no longer fit for use shall be condemned and sent to stores for replacement.

(b) If the life of a condemned article has expired, it shall be replaced free. If its life has not expired the article shall be replaced and a proportionate cost deducted from the pay of the member of the Force concerned. A free issue may be sanctioned if the article has been rendered unserviceable owing to excessive wear and tear on duty or has been lost on duty through no fault of the member of the Force concerned.

(c) Condemned articles shall be utilised, where possible, for repair work, dusters, etc. Periodical public auctions of the remaining condemned articles shall be held and the sale proceeds credited to Government. A member of the Force may purchase condemned articles of clothing for his private use at price fixed by the Commandant.

(d) When a member of the Force ceases to belong to the Force, his kit shall be examined and serviceable articles brought on to the Resumed stock and subsequently re-issued. When any such resumed article is re-issued, its life period shall count from the date of original issue and not from the date of re-issue.

(e) On promotion to the rank of Jemadar, an Under Officer shall be entitled to receive free initial supply of uniform as prescribed for Subordinate Officers, his Under Officer's kit being returned to stores.

(f) All Under Officers and men shall deposit their uniform in the store when proceeding on leave other than casual leave, excepting such articles of clothing as may be permitted by the Commandant to be retained.

98. Uniform stock registers.—The Quarter Master shall maintain the following stock registers:—

(1) A uniform Stock Register in respect of all receipts of uniform for initial issue and replacement. All issues whether as initial issue or replacement shall be accounted for in this Stock Register.

(2) A Resumed Stock Register in which shall be entered all transactions of uniform returned and re-issued.

- (3) A Condemned Stock Register in which shall be entered all receipts of uniform condemned and disposed of by sale or otherwise.

CHAPTER XII—EQUIPMENT

99. **Authorised scales.**—The scale of equipment to be drawn from the regular Army Ordnance Corps shall be sanctioned by the Government of India and shall be as shown in the "Equipment Tables (India) for Central Reserve Police, January 1945, issued by the Government of India in the then War Department" as subsequently amended from time to time.

100. **Accoutrements.**—(a) Accoutrements are those personal articles of equipment which are issued to men for their use and for the care of which they are personally responsible.

(b) Accoutrements remain the property of the Government.

101. **Accoutrements of Subordinate Officers.**—(a) Swords and belts shall not be supplied to re-employed Commissioned Officers who are in possession of swords and Sam Browne belts of Infantry pattern.

(b) The Inspector General may as a reward for exemplary service sanction the retention of his sword and Sam Browne belt.

APPENDIX A
(See Rules 95 and 96)

Scale of Uniform

S. No.	Name of article	Enrolled Followers		Head constables and Nasik		Consts. & Recruits		Subordinate Officers (Subedars & Jemadars)		Remarks
		No.	Period of service- ability	No.	Period of service- ability	No.	Period of service- ability	No.	Period of service- ability.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Badges, shoulder pairs	..	..	1	3 years	1	3 years	1	3 years	
2	Badges, rank, sets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6 "	
3	Bags, Kit	1	8 years	1	8 "	1	8 "	1	8 "	
4	Blankets	2	5 "	2	5 "	2	5 "	2	5 "	
5	Boots, Ankle Pairs	..	..	2	3 "	2	3 "	2	3 "	
6	Chapplies pairs	1	1 "	1	1 "	1	1 "	1	1 "	
7	Chevrons sets	..	..	1	2 "	1	2 "	1	2 "	
8	Cleaning material sets	1	As required	1	As required	1	As required	..	..
9	Durries	1	5 years	1	3 years	1	3 years	1	5 "	
10	Flashes, hosetops with straps pairs	..	..	2	1 year	2	1 year	2	1 "	
11	Great Coats.	1	6 "	1	6 "	1	6 "	1	7 "	
12	Pugries	3 Pugries for 3 years (one to be replaced every year) } For Sikhs. 5 yards Pag yellow each year.								
13	Pag yellow									

14	Pugri	1 pugri for 3 years.	} For non-sikha.									
15	Pag yellow	2½ yards pag yellow for 3 years.										
16	Kullah & Fringe	One Kullah and One Fringe each for 3 years.										
17	Beret Caps	2 Beret Caps, Serge Khaki, for 2 years (one to be replaced every year).										
18	Hoetops pairs	1	3 years	2	1 year	2	1 year	2	1 year	2	1 year	2
19	Jerseys	1	3	1	3 years	1	3 years	1	3 years	1	3 years	1
20	Trousers, Khaki drill (without turn up)	1	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
21	Wistle cord . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
22	Whistle throng . . . . .	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
23	Whistles . . . . .	..	..	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
24	Mosquito net	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1
25	Putties long pairs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	1
26	Putties short pairs . . . . .	..	..	1	2	1	2 years	..	..	..	..	..
27	Shirts Khaki twill	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
28	Shorts Khaki drill pairs	2	2	3	1½	3	1½	3	1½	3	1½	3
29	Shorts P.T. Pairs . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Socks grey pairs	2	1	2	6 months	2	6 months	2	6 months	2	6 months	2
31	Belt waist leather . . . . .	..	..	1	6 years	1	6 years	..	..	..	..	..
32	Belt straps . . . . .	..	..	1	20	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
33	Belt, Sambrown leather . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10 years	..	..	..
34	Shoulder pads (blue) pairs . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
35	Haversacks	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36	Water Bottles	1	8 years	1	5 year	1	5 year	1	5 year	
37	Shoulder flaps khaki drill . . . . .	..	..	2	2 „	2	2 „	..	..
38	Greatcoat, stripes pairs . . . . .	..	..	1	8 „	1	8 „	..	..
39	Leather Physical Training Shoes pairs . . . . .	..	..	1	1½ „	1	1½ „	..	..
40	Singlets white	2	1 „	2	1 „	2	1 „	2	1 „	

Scale of Mufti Clothing

S. No.	Name of article	Enrolled Followers		Head Constables and Naiks		Consts. & Recruits		Remarks.
		No.	Period of serviceability	No.	Period of serviceability	No.	Period of serviceability	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cane, walking out . . . . .	..	..	1	5 years	1	5 years	
2	Coat serge, for Gorkhas coat serge with turn collar	..	..	1	5 „	..	..
3	Shirts, white twill	1	1 year	1	1 „	1	1 „	
4	Pyjamas white, pairs for Gorkhas pants white drill.	1	1 „	1	1 „	1	1 „	
5	Jawahar Jacket . . . . .	..	..	1	5 „	1	5 „	
6	Pugries white	1	1 „	1	1 „	1	1 „	

*Scale of Additional articles of uniform for physical Training Instructors**Scale of Additional articles of uniform for Motor Drivers*

1 White P. T. Vests	3	1 year	1 Dungre suit	2	2 years
2 Whistle	1	5 years	2 Waterproof coats	1	4 "
3 P. T. Instructor's Badge	1	1 "	3 Glove Woollen pairs	1	1 "
4 Crape sole P. T. Shoe	3	1 "			

Foot Notes :—1. Subordinate Officers will maintain their own mufti.

2. All shoulder badges will be worn on a band one inch wide of light blue material.

3. The undermentioned articles will be of the specifications noted against each :—

(i) *Shoulder Badges* :—Of the same pattern as prescribed for superior officers.

(ii) *Badges of Ranks* :—The Subordinate Officers of the Central Reserve Police will wear the following badges of rank.

Subedar Major:—Khaki detachable **shoulder** strap with three braid bands, each band consisting of three strands of braid light blue, white and light blue with one State Emblem on the entire band.

Subedar (Inspector) :—Khaki detachable shoulder strap with two braid bands, each band consisting of three strands of braid light blue white and light blue with one star on each band.

Jemadar (Sub-Inspector):—Khaki detachable shoulder strap with the braid band consisting of three strands of braid light blue, white and light blue with one star on the band.

*NOTE :—The Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon and all other Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Central Reserve Police Hospital staff will be given the Honorary rank of Subedar and Jemadar respectively and will wear the badges of those ranks.

(iii) *Badges and Metal fittings* :—Badges and metal fittings will be of one and the same pattern as prescribed for the superior officers. Subordinate officers will wear badges and fittings of white metal; for all other ranks they will be of brass.

(iv) *Swords* :—Of the pattern prescribed for the service to which the Officer belongs.

APPENDIX B

(see Rules 46 and 53)

Statement showing financial powers of the Commandant as well as of officers commanding detachments.

Serial No.	Nature of Power	Power delegated
1	Advance of travelling allowance to gazetted and commissioned officers when proceeding on detachment, in accordance with paragraph 269 (iii) of the Central Government Compilation of the General Financial Rules, Volume I.	Full power provided the cost of travelling is substantial and cannot easily be met by the officer from his own private resources.
2	Power to sanction advance of pay to members of the Force other than gazetted and commissioned officers, when proceeding on detachment which is expected to last for a period exceeding two months.	Full power, subject to :— (i) The advance shall not exceed one month's pay of the member of the force concerned; and (ii) that the advance shall be recovered in three equal monthly instalments commencing from the first issue of pay after the drawal of the advance.
3	Power to purchase publication:— (i) Official publications. (ii) <i>Nature of Power.</i> —Non-official publication, books, newspapers or other publications whether published in or outside India.	Full powers in accordance with item 31 of Appendix 8 to the Central Government Compilation of the General Financial Rules, Vol. II, subject to a monetary limit of Rs. 50/- in one financial year. NOTE.—An official unpriced publication may be obtained free under arrangement to be made direct with the authority responsible for its publication. Full power subject to :— (i) Budget provision; and (ii) Purchase being made through authorised agents or publishers.
4	Power to purchase clothing for the members of the Force in accordance with the sanctioned scale.	Full power, subject to :— (i) Budget provision; and (ii) Purchase being made through the D.G.S.&D.
5	Power to purchase arms, ammunitions, equipments and accoutrements other than the replacement of weapons and their components, in accordance with the sanctioned scale.	Full power, subject to :— (i) Budget provision; and (ii) Purchase being made through D.G.S. & D. NOTE.—The condition (ii) above may be relaxed in a special case with the prior approval of the Government.
6	Power to purchase furniture and incur expenditure on repairs of furniture, for office and barracks in accordance with such scales as may be sanctioned by the Government.	Full power subject to :— (i) Budget provision; and (ii) Monetary limit of Rs. 300 in one financial year. NOTE.—The monetary limit of Rs. 300 may be relaxed with the prior approval of the Deputy Inspector General.
7	Local purchase of stationery stores.	Full power subject to a limit of Rs. 20 in each case and of Rs. 100 in one financial year. NOTE.—The above mentioned limit of Rs. 100 may be relaxed with the prior approval of the Deputy Inspector General who may authorise expenditure up to Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 100, subject to budget provision.

- 8 Power to grant rewards to sub-ordinate officers and men of the Force. Upto Rs. 100 in a case or on one occasion
- NOTE.—This limit may be enhanced to Rs. 300 with the prior approval of the Deputy Inspector General and in excess thereof with the prior approval of the Inspector General subject to budget provision.
- 9 Power to sanction temporary imprest for a detachment proceeding on duty from headquarters. Upto a maximum of Rs. 2,000.
- 10 Power to sanction expenditure on matters such as sanitation, menial staff, hospital necessities, accommodation, hire of houses, parade grounds, etc. Upto Rs. 2,500 for a detachment on one occasion subject to budget provision.
- 11 Officers incharge of detachment stationed at places away from headquarters may incur expenditure on matters falling under the preceding item 10. Upto a maximum limit shown below on one occasion subject to budget provision:—
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Assistant Commandant | Rs. 5 00 |
| Company Officer | „ 3 00 |
| Subedar (Inspector) | „ 1 00 |
| Jamadar (Sub-Inspector) | „ 50 |
- 12 Power to sanction expenditure in connection with installation of telephones for detachments. Full power in case of absolute urgency and necessity.
- 13 Power to sanction appropriations and re-appropriations from within the provision made in the budget of the Force. Upto Rs. 500 in each case subject to the following restrictions:—
- (i) Funds shall not be appropriated or reappropriated to meet any item of expenditure which has not been sanctioned by a competent authority.
 - (ii) No re-appropriation shall be made to meet any expenditure other than contingent expenditure which is likely to involve further outlay in subsequent financial years.
 - (iii) No reappropriation shall be made from the allotment under “pay of officers” to any other head.
- 14 Power to incur expenditure on repairs of departmental motor vehicles. Upto a limit of Rs. 250 for repairs carried out at a time to one or any number of such vehicles subject to conditions:—
- (i) That the Rules regarding inviting of tenders for the execution of work are observed wherever necessary; and
 - (ii) In case of expenditure exceeding Rs. 500 prior sanction of the Inspector General is obtained, in accordance with item 27 (3) of Appendix 8 to the Central Government Compilation of the General Finance Rules, Vol. II.
- NOTE.—The use of departmental motor vehicles will be governed by the regulations made by the Inspector General with the approval of the Government for the purpose.
- 15 Power to incur expenditure on repairs of departmental bicycles, under item 27(2) of Appendix 8 in the Central Govt. Compilation of the General Financial Rules, Vol. II. Upto Rs. 22 per bicycle in one financial year. This limit may be relaxed with the prior sanction of the Inspector General, subject to budget provision.

FOOT NOTES.—(1) The Commandant shall be the drawing officer in regard to the pay and allowances of the members of the Force other than the Commissioned and Gazetted officers. He will also be the drawing officer in respect of the contingent and other charges pertaining to the Force subject to the provisions of the Central Government Compilation of the General Financial Rules, Vol. I.

(2) Money shall be drawn from the Military Treasure Chest at the headquarters of the Force and the transaction shall be subject to the audit of the Accountant General concerned.

(3) The Commandant will also act under Supplementary Rule 191, as the Controlling Officer for travelling allowance purposes in regard to the Commissioned and Gazetted Officers as well as of the non-gazetted establishment of the Force and the Force hospital, except in respect of the Medical Superintendent and Staff Surgeon of the hospital.

(4) The Deputy Inspector General will be the Controlling Officer for all the above mentioned purposes in regard to the following :—

(i) Commandant; and

(ii) Medical Superintendent and Staff Surgeon of the hospital.

APPENDIX C

(See rule 9)

Oath or Affirmation to be taken on attestation.—(a) The oath or affirmation be taken on attestation shall be in one of the forms or in such other form to the same purport as the Attestation Officer ascertain to be in accordance with the religion of the member of the Force to be attested, or otherwise binding on his conscience.

FORM OF OATH

I, _____ Swear by Almighty God that I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I shall as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Central Reserve Police and go whenever I may be ordered by air, land or sea, and that I shall observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

FORM OF AFFIRMATION

I, _____ solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I shall as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Central Reserve Police and go wherever I may be ordered by air, land or sea, and that I shall observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

(b) The oath or affirmation prescribed, shall, whenever practicable, be administered by the Commandant.

(c) The following is a translation into Hindi of the above affirmation:—

Main,	Parameshwar ko sakshi mankar
apne dharm se paran karta hun ke main Hindustan aur Hindustan ki hukumat	
jo ke kanun se banai gai hai ka sachche man se hiteshi rahunga aur Central	
Reserve Police main apne dharam aur sachchai ke sath sewa karta rahunga.	
Pawan, Jal, Bhumi men se jis marg se jane ki agya hogi jaunga, aur jise mera	
adhikari sthapit kiya jaega uski sari agyaon ka tan man se palan karunga yadi	
usmen pran jane ka bhi bhaya ho.	

The oath for Sikhs Begins:—

Main,	Shri Guru Granth Sahib ji ki
saugand khakar kahta hum ki main	
preceeds as in the Hindi translation of the form of the affirmation).	(and

The oath for Muslims begins:—

Main,	Khuda-i-Taala ko hazir-o-nazir
jankar iman se eqrar karta hun ke main Hindustan aur Hindustan ki hukumat	
jo ki kanun se banai gai hai ka sachche dil se wafadar rahunga aur Central	
Reserve Police main imandari se faraz shinasi se khidmat ka faraz baja launga,	
hawa, khushki ya tari ke raste jahan bhi jane ka hukum milega, jaunga aur	
jise mera officer muqarrar kiya jaega uske sab hukum ki tamli aur palrwi	
karunga khawah us men jan ka khatra ho.	

APPENDIX D

(See rule 40)

Schedule showing rates of pay sanctioned for the members of the Force.

(A) *Gazetted Officers.*—(1) *Army Officer appointed as Commandant or Assistant Commandant.*—Pay in respect of such an officer will be fixed in accordance with civil rate of pay on an *ad hoc* basis which will include his Indian Army rate of pay and the special pay sanctioned from time to time.

(2) *Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police drawn from the Indian Police or State Police.*—Pay in respect of such officers will be the same as their grade pay in their respective services and in addition a special pay of Rs. 250 for officers appointed as Assistant Commandants and Rs. 150 for officers appointed as Deputy Superintendents (Company Commanders).

(3) *Direct recruits or promotees to the posts of Deputy Superintendents (Company Commanders).*—The scale of pay in respect of such officers will be the same as that admissible to Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Ajmer Police viz. Rs. 250—25—400—E.B.—30—700—E.B.—50—850. Such officers will not be entitled to any special pay.

(B) *Rank & File.*—

(1) *Inspectors (Subedars)*—Rs. 200—10—250—E.B.—15—400.

(2) *Sub-Inspectors (Jemadars)*—Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—10—200.

NOTE.—(1) A permanent Inspector appointed as Subedar shall draw his substantive pay and an officiating Inspector shall draw his officiating pay if the Inspector General of the State concerned certifies that he would have continued to officiate but for his deputation, in addition in either case (i) a deputation special pay at 20 per cent. of the substantive or officiating pay, and (ii) any special pay which the Inspector General of the State concerned certifies that he would have drawn but for his deputation.

(2) A Sub-Inspector belonging to a State Police Force, when appointed as a Subedar shall be granted pay in the scale of Rs. 200—10—250—E.B.—15—400.

(3) A permanent Sub-Inspector appointed as Jemadar shall draw his substantive pay and officiating Sub-Inspector shall draw his officiating pay if the Inspector General of State concerned certifies that he would have continued to officiate but for his deputation, in addition in either case (i) a deputation special pay at 20 per cent. of the substantive or officiating pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 per mensem, and (ii) any special pay which the Inspector General of the State concerned certifies that he would have drawn but for his deputation.

(3) *Head Constable*—Rs. 55—5/2—75.

(4) *Naiks*—Rs. 40—2—60 plus Rs. 2 Efficiency Pay.

(5) *Constables*—Rs. 35—1—50 plus Rs. 2 Efficiency Pay.

(C) *Enrolled followers.*—

(1) *Cooks, Bhistles
Dhobies & Sweepers*

Rs. 30—1/4—35.

(2) *Barbers*—Rs. 30—1/4—35, plus cuttings.

(D) *Mechanics.*—

(1) *Motor Mechanic*—Rs. 150—5—200.

(2) *Radio Mechanic*—Rs. 60—5/2—75.

APPENDIX E

Schedule showing Special Pays and Specialist Allowances admissible to the Non-Gazetted Members of the Force

Serial No.	Platoon to which attached	Rank	No. per Battalion	Rate per mensem	Cost per annum
I	Administrative platoon	Subedar Major	I	Rs. a. 50 0	Rs. a. 600 0
		Company Havildar Major	I	5 0	60 0
		Company Quarter			
		Master Havildar	I	5 0	60 0
		Company Pay Naik	I	5 0	60 0

Serial No.	Platoon to which attached	Rank	No. per Battalion	Rate per mensem	Cost per annum
				Rs. a.	Rs.
<i>Store Section</i>					
2	Quarter Master's Platoon.	Quarter Master Jemadar	1	22 8	270
		Force Q. M. Havildar .	1	7 8	90
		Q. M.'s Writer Head Constable .	1	7 8	90
		Q. M.'s Writer Naik .	1	5 0	60
		Q. M.'s Storemen (Lance Naik and Constable) .	2	5 0 each	120
<i>Technicians</i>					
		Armourer Havildar .	1	20 0	240
		Armourer Naik .	1	15 0	180
		Armourer Constable .	1	15 0	180
		Head Carpenter Naik .	1	10 0	120
		Carpenter Constables .	2	5 0 each	120
		Head Shoe Maker .	1	5 0	60
		Shoe Makers .	4	5 0 each	240
		Head Tailor Head Constable .	1	15 0	180
		Tailor Constables .	4	5 0	240
3	Educational platoon .	Education Jemadar .	1	20 0	240
		Education Head Constables	3	7 8 each	270
		Education Naiks .	4	5 0 each	240
4	Intelligence and Liaison Platoon .	Jemadars .	2	20 0 each	480
5	Transport platoon .	Jemadar Platoon Commander .	1	20 0	240
		Head Constable .	1	10 0	120
		Drivers (Head Constables) .	3	7 8 each	270
		Naik Drivers .	4	5 0 each	240
		Lance Naik and Constable Drivers .	20	5 0 each	1,200
		Work Shop Head Constable .	1	20 0	240
		Work Shop Naiks .	2	10 0 each	240
		Workshop Lance Naiks and Constables .	6	5 0 each	360
6	Wireless and Signal Platoon .	Subedar Platoon Commander .	1	50 0	600
		A Grade Operators .	2	20 0 each	480

Serial No.	Platoon to which attached	Rank	No. per Battalion	Rate per mensem	Cost per annum
				Rs. a.	Rs.
		B Grade Operators .	8	15 0 each	1,440
		C Grade Operators .	12	12 8 each	1,800
		D Grade Operators .	10	10 0 each	1,200
		Signallers	10	5 0 each	600
7	Tear Smoke Platoon .	Head Constables . .	4	3 0 each	144
		Naiks	2	2 0 each	48
		Lance Naiks and Constables . .	44	1 0 each	528
8	Training Platoon .	Jemadar Adjutant . .	1	22 8	270
		Force Havildar Major	1	11 8	138
		Havildar Bugler Major .	1	7 8	90
		Weapon Training . .	2	7 8 each	180
		Physical Training Havildar Instructors I Class	3	5 0 each	180
		Weapon Training and Physical Training Naiks Instructors II Class	7	3 0 each	252
		Bugler Constables . .	4	2 0 each	96
		Head Constable . . .	1	7 8	90
		Instructors	1	5 0	60
		Naik Instructors . . .	2	3 0 each	72
9	Four Service Companies	Company Havildar Majors	4	5 0 each	240
		Company Quarter Master Havildars .	4	5 0 each	240
		Company Pay Naiks . .	4	5 0 each	240
		Company Bugler Constables	12	2 0 each	288

APPENDIX F

FORMS

FORM C.P.R. No. 1

(See rules 12 & 37)

The Central Reserve Police Recruiting Roll

1. Name
2. Father's name
3. Religion.
4. Caste or Tribe
5. Town or Village
6. Police Station (Thana)

7. District
8. State
9. Are you employed in any Government Service, if so what?
10. Have you ever served in any Govt. Service? If so, state the reasons for your discharge and confirm that you were never dismissed from any Government Service.
11. Are you in receipt of any allowance etc. from Govt., and if so, on what account?
12. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Central Reserve Police in the rank of?
13. Are you willing to serve even outside India, if so required?
14. Are you willing to undertake that you will not allow any caste usage to interfere with your duties?
15. Are you willing to be vaccinated or inoculated as and when required?

16. After you have served in the Force for such periods as the Government of India may prescribe, you may, at any time, when not on active duty, apply for discharge through the officer to whom you may be subordinate, to the Commandant, and you will be granted your discharge after two months from the date of your application, unless your discharge would cause the vacancies in the Force to exceed one tenth of the sanctioned strength, in which case you will be bound to remain to do your duty until the necessity for retaining you in the Force ceases:

Provided that, if you wish to withdraw from the Force you may submit your resignation at any time before the expiration of the first three months of your service, but not afterwards until the completion of the period prescribed as aforesaid; the Commandant may either accept your resignation forthwith or at the end of three months from the date of its receipt:

Provided, further that the Commandant, may, if he thinks fit, allow you to resign at any time on your giving three months' notice of your wish to do so.

NOTES.—(1) Prescribed period is three years.

(2) During the first two years of the term of three years for which you are initially engaged, the Commandant may discharge you if in his opinion you are not likely to make an efficient member of the Force.

(3) Should the Central Government decide to disband the Force (or part of it) before termination of the period for which you are enlisted or re-engaged, you will be liable to be discharged, without compensation, from the date of disbandment."

Signature of member of the Force in acknowledgment of the above having been read to him.

Space for impression of the member's left thumb to be taken in the presence of the enrolling officer

Signed in my presence after I had ascertained that the candidate understood the purport of what he signed.

Commandant or other Enrolling Officer.
Place date 19 .

Variation(s) of conditions of service

I hereby agree to the following variation(s) in my Conditions of Service;

Signature of member of the Force in acknowledgment of agreeing to the variation(s).

Signed in my presence after I had mentioned that the member of the Force understood the purport of what he signed.

Commandant or other Superior Officer.
Place date 19 .

Health Certificate

I do hereby certify that I have examined _____ a candidate for employment in the Central Reserve Police Force and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affliction or bodily infirmity, except:—

and I do not consider this a disqualification for employment. His age according to his own statement is _____ years and by appearance _____ years.

Height	feet	inches.
1	5	10
2	5	10
3	5	10
4	5	10
5	5	10
6	5	10
7	5	10
8	5	10
9	5	10
10	5	10
11	5	10
12	5	10
13	5	10
14	5	10
15	5	10
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91	5	10
92	5	10
93	5	10
94	5	10
95	5	10
96	5	10
97	5	10
98	5	10
99	5	10
100	5	10

Chest	{	Maximum	inches.
		Minimum	inches.

Identification marks:

Signature and Designation of Medical Officer.

Place _____ date _____ 19 ____

I. Character and Service Roll of No.

Name _____

Name
Father's name
Tribe or casts
Village & town
Posts & Telegraph Office
Police Station
District
State
Date of birth
Height
Chest measurement
Date of enrolment
Age on enrolment
Distinctive marks

2. Verification Roll No. _____, dated _____ received back and attached on _____ 19____.

3. Declaration of former service.

(a) I hereby declare that I have served for ____ years ____ months ____ days in the ____
where my last unit was ____ and my number and rank No. _____.

(b) (i)* I was discharged _____ and am in receipt of a pension of Rs. _____ p.m. I understand that I will continue to draw this pension and cannot count my former service towards further pension. I also understand that if any pension is in excess of Rs. 15 it will be taken into account in fixing my pay. (See rule 51)

Or

(ii)* I was discharged _____ and received a gratuity of Rs. _____. I understand that if I wish to count former approved service towards pension, I must refund this gratuity in not more than 36 monthly instalments. I understand that the decision I now give is final. (See rule 51)

I am WILLING *TO REFUND MY GRATUITY.
UNWILLING

Or

(iii)* I was discharged _____ and received no pension or gratuity. I understand that I may count my former approved service towards pension after three years satisfactory service.

Signature of Member of the Force _____

Signature of witness (not below the rank of Jamadar) _____

Signed in my presence after I had ascertained that the Member of the Force understood the purport of what he Signed.

*Deleted alternative to be initialled by Comdt. or Asst. Comdt.

Commandant
Asst. Commandant.

Neemuch, the _____ 19 _____.

4. Government Service prior to present employment which is approved, for pension service.

Service or department	Rank or grade	Pay of last appointment	From	To	Period		
					Years	Months	Days.
Cause of and character on discharge from above service.			Reference to orders approving above service for pension service in the Central Reserve Police.				

5. Attestation. Certified that the above named person took the prescribed Oath before me Affirmation at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ and was appointed a member of the Force from that date.

Commandant.
Asst. Commandant.

6. Rolled impressions of fingers and thumb of left hand.

Left little	Left ring	Left middle.	Left index.	Left thumb

(ii) I agree to extend my service for a further period of ____ years from ____ 19 ____ .

Signature of Member of the Force _____

Witness (not below the rank of Subedar) _____

Place _____ Battalion Order No. _____ of _____ 19 ____ .

(iii) I agree to extend my service for a further period of ____ years from ____ 19 ____ .

Signature of Member of the Force _____

Witness (not below the rank of Subedar) _____

Place _____ Battalion Order No. _____ of _____ 19 ____ ,

(iv) I agree to extend my service for a further period of ____ years from ____ 19 ____

Signature of Member of the Force _____

Witness (not below the rank of Subedar) _____

Place _____ Battalion Order No. _____ of _____ 19 ____ .

12. Educational and professional qualifications.

(a) Educational.

(b) Professional.

CHARACTER ROLL OF

continued.

Serial No.

14. Miscellaneous particulars.

War Medals and Decorations.—

(NOTE.—Enter designation of award and date only—Gazette notification in case of King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal. Other special decorations to be entered in full under commendatory entries).

15. Miscellaneous particulars, including awards other than those accompanied by commendation certificates admission to or removal from promotion lists. —

Serial No.

16. Commendatory Entries.

CHARACTER ROLL OF

continued.

17. Annual Remarks.

Serial No.

18. Cens ures and Punishments.

20. Date, place and cause of becoming non-effective. Date _____

[illegible]

20. Statement of Accounts on Discharge.

Statement of Accounts on discharge and acknowledgment of dues received.

Credits.

Pay _____

Years of pay _____

Clothing allowance _____

Other credits

Total credits

Debits.

I ACKNOWLEDGE having received from the Government of India a full and true account and settlement of all my pay, arrears of pay and all other demands from the said Government of India from the time of my first enrolment to this date, viz., the
of 19 , also clothing or clothing allowance for the year 19 .

Signed in the presence of

(I) _____

Commanding.
Company.

Witness.

Signature or Seal of _____
Name and Rank

Discharge certificate delivered to
on

Commanding.
Company.

Net	Credits.
	Debits.

21. Account of Estate on Death.

Date.	Amount of Battalion debts, funeral and other charges, amount expended etc.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Inventory of effects, amount realised on each article at auction, arrears of pay and cash in hand, etc.	Rs.	A.	P.
	To					Balance Credit			

Net amount of estate paid Rs. _____ To whom paid _____

In whose presence _____

Disposal of medals _____

Date place and cause of becoming non-effective .. _____

22. Register of Leave

Nearest Telegraph Office	Town or Village
Nearest Post Office	Police Station
Nearest railway station and distance from residence	Tehsil
Recurring Centre	District
	State

Details of Free Passages Taken During Service

By member of the Force	By Family

FORM. C.R.P. No. 25.

[See rule 14(b)]

Verification roll of a recruit belonging to the district of _____ entertained by the Central Reserve Police Force,

Number.....Name.....Class.....Age.....years, Height.....
 Town or Village (with name of hamlet, if any).....Police StationPost Office.....
 Tehsil.....District.....State.....Date of enrolment.....

Nearest relative of the prescribed degree.	Name	Date of birth or age	Name and particulars of person who should verify the recruit. (Village headman <i>Panch</i> or Lambardar or Municipal Commissioner of town).	*Remarks by Civil Officer.
Wife				
Father				
Mother				
Sons				
Daughters				
Brothers				

* The remarks given by Civil Officer should cover particularly the following points :—

- (1) Are the particulars correct? If not, what are correct particulars?
- (2) Is the recruit's moral character satisfactory? If not, in what respects he lacks?
- (3) Has the recruit got any antecedents which in your opinion render him unfit for service in the Central Reserve Police? Was he ever sentenced for an offence involving moral turpitude?

COMMANDANT,
CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE

To

The

Signature,

Designation.

Dated at

The _____ 19

FORM C.R.P. No. 28

(See rule 18)

THE CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE
Discharge Certificate

Certificate of discharge of No.

Rank

Name

Father's name

Class

Caste or Tribe

Town or Village

Post Office

Tehsil

District

State

discharged/dismissed from the Central Reserve Police in consequence of
by order of the _____ after
serving _____ Years _____ months
days.

Description, etc. when he took his discharge:

Date of enrolment

Date of Discharge/Dismissal

Height

Age

Marks or

Scars

Qualifications:—

Medals, Clasps, Decorations (in possession).

Medals, clasps, decorations (entitled)

and mentions in despatches

Wounds or injuries

Conduct and Character while with the Central Reserve Police

Gratuity paid Rs.

Pension sanctioned Rs.

per mensem vide

Order No.

dated

by

the

Commandant,
Central Reserve Police.

Station

Dated

FORM A.F.A.-2.

(See rule 35)

PROCEEDINGS of a
 assembled at
 on the
 by order of
 for the purpose of

PRESIDENT

MEMBERS:

The having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to

[No. F.44(3)-D/51.]

J. N. DHAMIJA, Dy. Secy.

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA*New Delhi, the 28th February 1955*

S.R.O. 590.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following persons under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below as notified under notification No. UP-P/52(23), dated the 29th May, 1952, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the said Act respectively:—

Shri Ganga Ram S/o Shri Nanna Singh, Civil Lines, Dharam N:was, Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh).

[No. UP-P/52(94).]

By Order,

K. S. RAJAGOPALAN, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**MERCHANDISE MARKS***New Delhi, the 25th February 1955*

S.R.O. 501.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 15th June 1955, the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 440, dated the 31st March 1951, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely:—

In Part II of the Schedule to the said notification after item 8, the following item shall be added, namely:—

“9 Zip Fasteners, On the goods themselves.”

[No. 3(47)-TMP(MM)/54.]

K. N. SHENOY, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st March 1955

ORDERS

S.R.O. 502/DCPR/1/55.—In pursuance of Clause (c) of rule 2 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints **Shri K. N. Ramaswamy**, Deputy Development Officer, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, Development Wing to carry on the functions of Secretary to the Development Council Constituted in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 354, dated the 1st February, 1955, for the Scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of electric motors, and of machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy (excluding house service meters and panel instruments).

[No. 5(14)IA(G)/54.]

S.R.O. 503/DCPR/2/55.—In pursuance of clause (c) of rule 2 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints **Shri P. N. Deobhakta**, Deputy Development Officer, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, Development Wing, to carry on the functions of Secretary to the Development Council constituted in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 353, dated the 1st February, 1955, for the Scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of telephones, telegraph apparatus and wireless communication apparatus, electric lamps, electric fans, batteries dry cells and storage, radio receivers and house service meters and panel instruments.

[No. 5(14)IA(G)/54.]

P. S. SUNDARAM, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1955

S.R.O. 504.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (XXXVI of 1952), the Indian Standards Institution, with the previous approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

THE INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) REGULATIONS, 1955

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These regulations may be called the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955.

(2) They shall come into force on the 17th March 1955.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “the Act” means the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (XXXVI of 1952);

(b) “rules” means the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955.

(2) All words or expressions used in these regulations which are not defined shall have the same meanings as in the Act and the rules.

3. *Establishment of Indian Standards.*—(1) The Institution shall prepare and establish an Indian Standard in relation to an article or process and may, from time to time, add to, amend, vary or rescind such established Indian Standard in accordance with the rules, regulations and bye-laws of the Institution laid down for this purpose.

Explanation.—In this sub-regulation the expression “rules, regulations and bye-laws” means rules, regulations, and bye-laws which the Institution is competent to make in exercise of the powers conferred on it under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860).

(2) The Institution shall notify in the Official Gazette the establishment of every Indian Standard.

(3) The notification under sub-regulation (2) shall include the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) number and title of the Indian Standard;
- (b) number and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, which is or are superseded by the new Indian Standard; and
- (c) such other particulars as may, from time to time, be determined to be necessary by the Institution.

4. *Amendment of an Indian Standard.*—(1) The Institution shall notify in the Official Gazette every amendment to an established Indian Standard and the amendment shall be published and placed on sale in the same manner as an Indian Standard.

(2) Whenever any amendment is made to an established Indian Standard, the amendment shall have effect from the date specified in the notification made under sub-regulation (1).

5. *Cancellation of an Indian Standard.*—(1) The Institution may, by notification in the Official Gazette, cancel any Indian Standard previously established by it.

(2) When an Indian Standard is cancelled, any licence issued in respect thereof shall be deemed to have lapsed from the date of cancellation of such Indian Standard and any such licence which has thus lapsed shall be surrendered to the Institution by the licensee forthwith. In the case of such lapsed licence a part of the marking fee, if paid in advance, proportionate to the unexpired period of the licence may be refunded to the licensee.

6. *Use of the Standard Mark.*—(1) The Standard Mark shall be applied in such manner as it may be easily visible as a distinct mark on the article or the covering. The licensee shall cause the facsimile of the Standard Mark to be used by him to be approved by the Institution.

(2) When a Standard Mark has been specified in respect of an article or process, no person but the licensee may claim in advertisement or otherwise that his product carries the Standard Mark or that his product conforms to the relevant Indian Standard.

(3) So long as a Standard Mark is not specified for an article or process, a person may, with the previous sanction of the Institution, use the designation of the relevant Indian Standard in the markings on the article or covering thereof or publicly claim that it conforms to the Indian Standard provided that such article or process actually conforms to the Indian Standard.

7. *Fees.*—(1) Every application for the grant of a licence shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees and every application for a renewal of such licence shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees. No such fee or part thereof shall in any circumstance be refunded.

(2) If the Institution grants an application made to it under sub-regulation (1), it shall inform the applicant accordingly.

(3) In addition to the application fee paid by the applicant with his application under sub-regulation (1), there shall be paid by every licensee a licence fee which shall consist of an annual licence fee of one hundred rupees and a marking fee proportionate to the quantum of the annual production of the article or process in respect of which the licence has been granted. The marking fee shall from time to time be determined by the institution and shall be published in the Official Gazette in the form of a schedule showing the marking fees per unit for each class of product or process.

(4) The annual licence fee for the first year shall be paid by the applicant at the time of the grant of the licence and thereafter, so long as the licence remains effective, the fee shall be payable within a month at the beginning of each year.

(5) The marking fee shall be paid by the licensee in the manner stipulated in the Second Schedule of the Licence (Form II of the rules).

8. *Grant of a licence.*—(1) Where a licence to use a Standard Mark has been granted or renewed by the Institution, it shall issue notification in the Official Gazette specifying the particulars of the licence so granted or renewed.

(2) A licence unless it is renewed shall expire at the end of the period for which it is granted. An application for a renewal of a licence shall be made at least one month before the expiry of the licence.

(3) A licence shall be granted under these regulations for a period of one year in the first instance.

9. *Licensee's arrangements for inspection and testing.*—(1) Every licensee shall institute and maintain to the satisfaction of the Institution a system of control to keep up the quality of his production or process by means of a scheme of inspection and testing attached to the licence, so as to ensure that the articles or process in respect of which the Standard Mark is being used comply with the relevant Indian Standard or Standards.

(2) The licensee shall maintain a complete record of the aforesaid inspections and tests and such other data as specified in the aforesaid scheme to establish to the satisfaction of the institution that the required control of production or process has been and is being satisfactorily maintained. Such records shall, on demand, be made available for inspection to the inspector.

10. *Procedure for inspection in case of a valid licence or a licence applied for.*—(1) The following procedure shall apply in the case of inspection under the Act and the rules in respect of any article or process where a licence for the use of the Standard Mark in respect of that article or process has been issued, or an application has been made for a licence:

- (a) when an Inspector proposes to inspect the premises of a licensee or applicant, he shall, whenever possible, give reasonable notice of his visit to the licensee or applicant;
- (b) if during an inspection, an Inspector wishes to take one or more samples of any article, material or substance, he shall do so in the presence of the licensee or the applicant or a responsible person belonging to the establishment of the licensee or the applicant, as the case may be;
- (c) the Inspector may at his discretion, and shall if the licensee or the applicant or the responsible person aforesaid demands it, take duplicate samples and give one sample to the licensee or the applicant or the responsible person;
- (d) the Inspector may at his discretion, and shall if the licensee or the applicant or responsible person aforesaid demands it, place each such sample in a covering and jointly seal each sample;
- (e) impressions of the seals shall be shown in the Inspector's report. The samples shall be labelled giving complete details; and
- (f) the Inspector shall give a receipt for a sample or samples taken and retain a duplicate copy of the receipt duly signed by the person in whose presence the sample was taken.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prevent an Inspector from making, at his discretion, an inspection without advance notice to the licensee or the applicant.

(3) The Inspector may take samples of articles marked with the Standard Mark from the godowns of any agent or agents of the licensee or from the articles put up for sale in the open market by the licensee or his agents.

11. *Procedure for inspection in case of unauthorised use of Standard Mark.*—(1) Where the Institution has reason to believe that a Standard Mark has been or is being used unlawfully, it may direct its Inspector to make an inspection in accordance with clause (e) of rule 10.

(2) Save as provided in clause (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 10, the provisions of that regulation shall ordinarily apply in the case of an inspection covered under sub-regulation (1).

12. *Periodicity of inspection.*—The Institution shall arrange at least two inspections a year in respect of each licence.

13. *Inspector's report.*—An Inspector shall make to the Institution a detailed report of every inspection made by him.

14. *Suspension and cancellation of licences.*—(1) Before the Institution suspends or cancels any licence, it shall give the licensee not less than 14 days' notice of its intention to suspend or cancel the licence.

(2) On the receipt of such notice, the licensee may submit an explanation on his behalf to the Institution within 7 days from the receipt of the notice. If an explanation is submitted, the Institution may consider the explanation and give a hearing to the licensee within 14 days from the date of receipt of the explanation or before the expiry of the notice whichever is longer.

(3) If no such explanation is submitted, the Institution may, on the expiry of the notice, suspend or cancel the licence.

(4) When a licence has been suspended or cancelled, the Institution shall publish in the Official Gazette the particulars of the licence so suspended or cancelled.

15. *Inspection fees.*—If a special inspection is made at the request of an applicant or a licensee, the Institution shall charge the applicant or the licensee a reasonable fee to cover the expenses of such inspection.

16. *Register of licences.*—The Institution shall maintain a register of all licences issued by it under these regulations in connection with the use of the Standard Mark. The register shall contain information relating to the name, address and business of each licensee, the number of the licence held by him, the article(s) or the process covered by the licence and the number(s) and title(s) of the Indian Standard(s) to which the licence relates, together with information regarding renewals, suspensions, and cancellations, if any.

17. *Register of testing laboratories.*—The Institution shall maintain a register of such laboratories as are recognized by it for testing samples of articles or processes in relation to the relevant Indian Standards.

18. *Advisory Committees.*—The Institution may, if it thinks fit, set up one or more Advisory Committees consisting of technologists, representatives of producers and consumers, and representatives of the Central or State Governments, to advise the Institution on any matter relating to the working of the Act, rules and regulations which is referred to such committees.

19. *Special Inspectorates.*—With a view to helping small scale manufacturers, processors or producers, who are not individually able to arrange for routine inspection and marking of their products, the Institution may set up a Special Inspectorate for the inspection of the products of a group or groups of such manufacturers, processors, or producers, as the case may be, before the products are marked with a Standard Mark. The expenses of such Special Inspectorate shall be met by charging fees in accordance with a schedule prepared by the Institution for each type of product.

LAL C. VERMAN,

Director, Indian Standards Institution.

[No. 25(8)-T.M.&P/54.]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 22nd February 1955

S.R.O. 505.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by Clause (g) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944), the Central Government pleased to appoint Shri P. K. Nayar, acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin), as member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee up to 31st March, 1955 vice Shri P. Gopalan Nair resigned.

[No. F.7-18/55-Com.I.]

New Delhi, the 28th February 1955

S.R.O. 506.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (e) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1948 (IX of 1948), the State Government of Madras have re-nominated the Director of Agriculture, Madras Government, Madras, as a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, with effect from the 1st April, 1955.

[No. F.6-5/55-Com-I.]

S.R.O. 507.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Lac Cess Rules, which the Central Government proposes to make after consulting the Indian Lac Cess Committee, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), is published as required by sub-section (i) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft amendments

In the said Rules:—

- (1) in rule 17, sub-rule (3) shall be omitted and sub-rule (4) shall be renumbered as sub-rule (3);
- (2) sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 18 shall be renumbered as sub-rules (3) and (4) respectively, and before sub-rule (3) as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) The President of the Committee may sanction any variation in any approved scheme—

- (i) which does not exceed Rs. 50,000 in cost, up to a limit of Rs. 5,000, and
- (ii) which exceeds Rs. 50,000 in cost, upto a limit of Rs. 10,000.

Provided that such variation is not inconsistent with the nature and object of the scheme itself.”

[No. F.3-65/53-Com-I.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

FAMINE

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1955

S.R.O. 508.—In accordance with clause (b) of Rule 3 of the Rules published with the late Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Notification No. 1616-F, dated the 25th July, 1900, as amended from time to time, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to appoint the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to be a member of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust *vice* Shri Khandubhai Desai since resigned.

[No. F.19-6/54-PC.II.]

S.R.O. 509.—In accordance with Clause (a) of Rule 3 of the Rules published with the late Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Notification No. 1616-F, dated the 25th July 1900 as amended from time to time, the Central Government are pleased to appoint Shrimati Kamla Choudhri, Chhipi Talab, Meerut, as a member of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust *vice* Shri G. V. Mavalankar since resigned.

[No. F.19-6/54-PC.]

J. L. KUNDU, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 26th February 1955

S.R.O. 510.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 1955 as the date on which the said rules shall come into force.

[No. F.10-18/54-DS(III).]

S.R.O. 511.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April 1955, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[No. F.10-18/54-DS(I).]

S.R.O. 512.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955.

(2) They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) “the Act” means the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954); and

(2) “section” means a section of the Act.

3. *Provisions of section 3 to apply to other diseases and conditions.*—The provisions of section 3 shall apply to the publication of all or any advertisements relating to drugs in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of such drugs for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of the diseases or conditions specified in the Schedule hereto annexed as they apply to any advertisements relating to drugs for the treatment of the diseases and disorders mentioned in that section.

4. *Scrutiny of misleading advertisements relating to drugs.*—Where any person authorised by the State Government under section 8 is satisfied that an advertisement relating to a drug contravenes the provisions of section 4, he may, by order, require the manufacturer, packer, distributor or seller of the drug to furnish, within such time as may be specified in the order or such further time as may be allowed in this behalf by the person so authorised, information regarding the composition of the drug or the ingredients thereof or any other information in regard to that drug as he deems necessary for holding the scrutiny of the advertisement, and where any such order is made, it shall be the duty of the manufacturer, packer, distributor or seller of the drug to which the advertisement relates to comply with the order. Any failure to comply with such order shall, for the purposes of section 7, be deemed to be a contravention of the provision of section 4:

Provided that no publisher or advertising agency of any medium for the dissemination of an advertisement relating to a drug shall be deemed to have made any such contravention merely by reason of the dissemination by him or it of any such advertisement, unless such publisher or advertising agency has failed to comply with any direction made by the authorised person in this behalf calling upon him or it to furnish the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, seller of advertising agency, as the case may be, who or which caused such advertisement to be disseminated.

5. *Procedure to be followed in prohibiting import into, and export from, India of certain advertisements.*—(1) If the Customs Collector has reasons to believe that any consignment contains documents of the nature referred to in section 6, may, and, if requested by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Central Government, shall, detain the consignment and dispose of it in accordance with the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and the rules made thereunder, and shall also inform the importer or exporter of the order so passed:

Provided that if the importer or exporter feels aggrieved by an order passed by the Customs Collector under this sub-rule and makes a representation to him within one week of the date of receipt of the order and gives an undertaking in writing not to dispose of the consignment without the consent of the Customs Collector and to return the consignment when so required to do by the Customs Collector, the Customs Collector shall pass an order making over the consignment to the importer or exporter, as the case may be:

Provided further that before passing any order under this sub-rule or under the first proviso thereto, the Customs Collector shall consult the officer appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) If the importer or exporter who has given an undertaking under the first proviso to sub-rule (1) is required by the Customs Collector to return the consignment or any portion thereof, he shall return the consignment or portion thereof within ten days of receipt of the notice.

6. *Manner in which advertisements may be sent confidentially.*—All documents containing advertisements relating to drugs, referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 14, shall be sent by post to a registered medical practitioner or to a wholesaler or retail chemist. Such documents shall bear at the top, printed in indelible ink in a conspicuous manner, the words "For the use only of registered medical practitioners or a hospital or a laboratory".

7. *Procedure to be followed in obtaining previous sanction of the Government for publishing an advertisement.*—Any person intending to obtain the previous sanction of the Government to publish any advertisements under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 14 shall make an application to such officer as may be authorised by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, in this behalf, and every such application shall mention the registered name and the trade mark of the drug, its detailed composition and any special reasons justifying the sanction of the Government and shall be submitted by the officer aforesaid to the Central Government, or as the case may be, to the State Government for sanction.

THE SCHEDULE

(See rule 3)

1. Blindness.
2. Blood pressure, hypertension or hypotension.
3. Breasts—diseases of the.
4. Bright's disease.
5. Cancer.
6. Cataract.
7. Delayed Menstruation.
8. Diabetes.
9. Epilepsy.
10. Eyes (any structural or organic defect of the optical system)
11. Female bust—alteration in the structure of.
12. Female diseases (in general).
13. Fits.
14. Gastric and Duodenal ulcers.
15. Glaucoma.
16. Heart diseases.
17. Height or tallness—increase of.
18. Hydrocele.
19. Insanity.
20. Leprosy.
21. Lockjaw.
22. Lupus.
23. Obesity.
24. Paralysis.
25. Poliomyelitis.
26. Rheumatism (chronic or persistent).
27. Sexual impotence.
28. Sterility.
29. Trachoma.
30. Tuberculosis.
31. Tumours.
32. Uterus, functions and disorders of (Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea, etc.).

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**(Transport Wing)***New Delhi, the 28th February 1955*

S.R.O. 513.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 (LXIV of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints the 10th day of March, 1955, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

[No. 28-T(4)/54.]

GIAN SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 22nd February 1955

S. R. O. 514—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Rajasthan for public purpose, being a purpose mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section, it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of Town Locality and E. P. No.	Particulars of evacuee property House/Shop Plot or Shop-cum-House	Boundaries				Name of the evacuee owner
			East	West	North	South	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIKANER							
<i>Mohalla Dhobi Talai</i>							
	E. P. No.						
1	3	House	H. of Hussain Khan	Gate & gali	Gali	Kazi Muzafar Hussain Allah Rakha Lohar.	
2	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Allah Rakha Lohar's house.	H. of Munsif Ali	Kazi Muzafar Hussain.
3	5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kazi Muzafar Hussain's House.	H. of Lal Mohd.	Munsif Ali.
4	6	Do.	Gate open plot and gali	Gali	Munsif Ali's house	Lal Mohd.'s house	Lal Mohammed.
5	7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lal Mohd's house	Open land of Lal Mohd.	Do.
6	8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bashir Ahmed's house	Do.
8	10	Do.	Rehmat's house	Gate & gali	Khalil & Habib	Hafiz Abdul Satar	Khalil & Habib.
9	11	Do.	Ilahi Bux's house	Do.	Allah Bux's house	Khalil & Habib's house.	Do.
10	13 & 13A	Do.	Gali	Gali & gate	Lal Mohd's house	Mohd. Sadiq's house	Mohd. Sadiq.
11	15	Do.	Lal Mohd's house	Gali	Kamrudin's house	Do.	Do.

12	17	Do.	Gate & gali	Kazi Ji's House	Rehman's house	Hakahi's house	Kazi Muzafar Hussain.
13	21	Do.	Sagran	Gate & gali	Abdul's house	Idu Bhisti's house	Shakoor & Mana.
14	22	Do.	Gate gali	Ramzan Ali's house	Mohd. Sadiq	Mana's house	Subhan Bhisti.
15	25	Do.	Bhirekhan's house	Gate & gali	Idu Bhisti's house	Nasir Khan's house	Mana Abdul.
16	27	Do.	Gate & gali	Govt. Land	Anwar Hussain's House.	Mohd. Ali's House	Chotru Khan.
17	30	Do.	Subhan Khan's House	Gate & gali	Alam Khan's House	Shakoor's Hussain	Zakir Hussain.
18	32	Do.	Gali	Shakoor's House	Major's House	Bhure Khan's House	Mohar Deen.
19	35	Do.	Abdul Gafoor's House	Gali	Kalu's House	Idu's House	Ali Nang.
20	36	Do.	Gate & gali	Hashmat's House	Nazaz's House	Gali	Naza.
21	37	Do.	Gate	H/o Subhan	Kadar's House	H/o Naza	Naza.
22	39	Do.	Gate	H/o Piru	Mahmood's House	Naza's House	Bhashir.
23	41	Do.	H/o Sher Mohd.	Gate	Majid	Noor Mohd's House	Kharadi Bhisti.
24	42	Do.	H/o Mahamdu	Do.	Kharadi's House	Mohd House	Noor Mohd.
25	43	Do.	Khan Mohamdu	Do.	Noor Md's House	H/o Ashraf Khan	Mohammed.
26	44	Do.	H/o Munir	Do.	H/o Feroj Khan	H/o Umer Din	Shekh Mohd.
27	45	Do.	Gate & gali	H/o Kamru	H/o Bhishan Singh	H/o Abdul Satar	Kazi Mujafar Hussain.
28	46	Do.	Do.	H/o Bhashir	Gali	Abdul Gafoor	Shakoor.
29	47	Do.	H/o Kalan Khan	Gate	Do.	H/o Nabu Khan	Kazi Mujafar Hussain.
30	48	Do.	Gate	Ali's House	Shakoor's House	H/o Imam Bux	Abdul Gafoor.
31	49	Do.	H/o Allahi Bux	Gate	H/o Noor Md.	Majid's House	Abdul Majid.
32	50	Do.	Gate	H/o Md. Khan	H/o Wazir	Md. Ali House	Imam Din.
33	56	Do.	Do.	H/o Amerkhan	H/o Kalan Khan	Noor Md. House	Do.
34	59	Do.	Do.	H/o Shah Md.	H/o Anar Din	Amer Din House	Munir.
35	60	Do.	Do.	H/o Feroj	H/o Md. Khan	Munir House	Amir Din.
36	61A	Plot	Gali	H/o Maksood	H/o Umed Ali	Maksood Ali	Maksood Ali
37	63	House	Do.	H/o Mohd.	H/o Sher Mod.	Anar Din House	Md. Khan.
38	64	Do.	Umed Ali's House	Gate	H/o Rajpal	Sadiq House	Umed Ali.
39	66	Do.	H/o Raj Kumar	Do.	H/o Thinga	Abdul Rehman	Abdul Rehman.
40	67	Do.	Do.	Do.	H/o Abdul Rehman	.....	Thinga.
41	69	Do.	Gali	House of Umed Ali	H/o Mohd. Khan	Gate & Gali	Umed Ali.
42	70	Do.	Umed Ali's House	Do.	H/o Jang Sher	Do.	Umed Ali.
43	71	Do.	Umed Ali's House	Do.	Do.	Do.	Umed Ali.
44	72	Plot	House of Abdul Rehman	House of Khema Ram.	H/o Khema Ram	Do.	Nizam.
45	73	House	House of Nanu Khan	Gate & Gali	Gali	H/o Ahmed Ali.	Abdul Shakoor.
46	75	Do.	Gali	Gali	H/o Bbike	H/o Bbike Khan	Ramzan.
47	76	Do.	H/o Farid Khan	Gate & Gali	H/o Ismail	H/o Mahavir	Rehmat Ali.
48	78	Do.	H/o Hafiz	Gali	Gali	H/o Chand	Faiz Mohd.
49	79	Do.	Gate & Gali	Mohd. Hussain's House.	Gali	H/o Kasim Khan	Faiz Mohd.
50	80	Do.	Do.	Lahu's House	H/o Imam Bux	H/o Khidru Khan	Imam Bux.
51	82	Do.	Do.	House of Jiwan Khan	Per Bux's house	Imam Bux's house	Peer Bux.
52	90	Do.	Do.	Faiz Mohd's house	Gali	Hafiz's house	Hafiz and Hakim.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53	92	House	Faiz Mohd's house	Bunde baz's house	Gate & gali	Kasimkhan's house	Mohd. Hussain.
54	93	Do.	Shakoor's house	Gali	Do.	Ali's house	Kalu and Nanga.
55	94	Plot	Ganesh Dhobi's house	Kasaru Dhobi's House	Do.	Issa s/o Mohd.	
56	95	House	Ghirji Mania's house	Chhotukhan's Plot	Do.	Chataru Nai's open land.	Malukhan.
57	2	House-cumplot.	Gali	Shamshudin's house	Shahdin Khan's house	Gali	Munsif Ali.
58	12	House	Do.	Gali	Mohd Sadiq's house.	Subhan's house	Mohd. Sadiq.
59	14	Do.	Gate & Gali	Mohd. Sadiq's house	Karmrudin's house	Gate—Gali	Sadiq.
60	32	Do.	Do.	Shakoor's house	Major's house	Bhurekhan's house	Sagharoo.
61	34	House cum-plot.	Abdul Ghafor's house	Gate & Gali	Ali's house	House of	Idu Bhishti.
62	29	House	Mirsakhan's house	Gali	Saqir Hussain's house	Murad & Bashir's house.	Shakoor.
63	40-40A	Do.	Gali	Peerukhan's house	Bashir's house	Ganesh Singh's open plot.	Nazir.
64	50	Do.	Mirza Khan's land	Gali	Majid's house	Mirzakhan's house	Majid s/o Nathu.
65	51	Do.	Gali	Idu's house	Imam Bux's house	Subhan Khan's house	Lala.
66	53	Do.	Gate & Gali	Mohamdu Khan's house.	Imamdin's house	House of Nazir	Mohd. Nabi.
67	74	Do.	Amir's Open Plot	Gali	Gate and Gali	Habibul Rehman's House.	Abdu Khan.
68	80	Do.	Gali	Gate & Gali	Ladu Khan's House	Sobh Raj's House	Chhotu Bhisti.
69	84	Do.	Gate & Gali	Jiwan Khan's House	Jiwan Khan's House	Ima Bux House	Peer Bux.
MOHALLAH AMALAN.							
70	155	Do.	Ghulam Farid House	Mst. Huran's House	Kotharian's Shop	Gate & Gali	Musa Mochi.
71	159	Do.	Mst. Bari's House	Abdul Hamal's House.	Mangel Chand's Haweli.	Gate	Ghia Hamal.
72	160	Do.	Gate & Chowk	Mohd's House	Gali	Yakub's House	Mohd.
73	161	Do.	Mohd's House	Usman's House	Gate & Gali	Razak's House	Mohd.
74	162	Do.	Phus Raj's House	Gate & Gali	Laxmi Ram's House	Mamtaz Hamals House.	Mst. Bari.
75	163	Do.	Nizam's House	Gate & Gali	Phus Raj's House	Karim's House	Hussain Ali.
76	165	Do.	Gate & Gali	Babu's House	Khalils' House	Ruka Din's House	Ruka Din.
77	166	Do.	Khalil's House	Suleman's House	Gate & Gali	Babu's House	Abla Hamal.
78	167	Do.	Gali	Gali	Gate & Gali	Babu's House	Suleman Hamal.
79	168	Do.	Gate and Gali	Mst. Babu's House	Mosque	Gali	Noor Mohd.
80	169	Do.	Gali	Gate & Gali	Gali	Yakub's House	Shakoor Hamal.
81	170	Do.	Gali & Chowk	Ghulam's House	Ali Hamal's House	Gali	Sharfu Din.
82	173	Do.	Wazira's House	Gate & Gali	Ibrahim's House	Gali	Ibrahim Hamal.

83	174	House	1. Karat's House	Gate & Gali	Hussena's House	Rahim's House	Ibrahim Hamal.
84	175	Do.	Hussain's House	Gate & Gali	Rahim's House	Hussain's House	Wali Mohd.
85	177	Do.	Gali	Gali	Gate & Gali	Fakira's House	Fakira Hamal.
86	179	Do.	Wali's House	Mundana's Haweli.	Gate & Gali	Ibrahim's House	Wali Mohd.
87	180	Do.	Gate & Gali	Wali's House	Gali	Gali	Wali Mohd.
88	181	Do.	Wali's House	Mundana's Haweli	Wali's House	Gate & Gali	Ibrahim Hamal.
89	182	Do.	Ramzan's House	Allah Din's House	Gate & Gali	Adam Chhipa's House.	Ibrahim Hamal.
90	184	Do.	Babu Hamal's House	Gate & Gali	Allaha Deen's House.	Gali	Ibrahim.
91	185	Do.	Gali	Kadar's House	Gate & Gali	Ashraf's House	Mohd. Chhipa.
92	186	Do.	Mst. Reshmi's House	Gul Samander's House.	Jamal's House	Gate & Gali	Yusuf Rehman.
93	188	Do.	Ashraf's House	Gate & Gali	Modu's House	Adam's House	Adam.
94	189	Do.	Gali	Gate & Gali	Adam's House	Gali	Adam.

Mohalla Chhipan.

95	191	House	Gate & Chowk	Yusaf's House	Allah Deen's House	Zahoor Din's House	Mangtu.
96	193	Do.	Multan Musa's House	Samana's House	Radha Krishan's House.	Gate & Gali	Yusaf.
97	195	Do.	Gate & Gali	Gali	Prem Chand's House.	Mula Haji's House	Ghulam.
98	196	Do.	Adam's House	Isa's House	Ibrahim's House	Gate & Gali	Mangtu Chhipa.
99	197	Do.	Kasam's House	Mangtu's House	Ramzan's House	Gate & Gali	Adam.

Mohalla Ustan.

100	236	House	Ram Lal's House	Sadiq's House	Gate & Gali	Hira Khandu's Bara.	Fakirudin.
101	237	Do.	Gate & Gali	Abdulla's House	Fakiru-din's House.	Fakiru-Din's House	Sadiq Ali.
102	238	Do.	Gate & Gali	Do.	Gali	Sadiq's House	Fakiru-Deen.
103	240	Do.	Zia's House	Gate & Gali	Majid's Plot	Ramzan's Open Plot.	Lal Mohd.
104	244	Do.	Jogi's Bara	Gate & Gali	Imam Bux's House	Imam's House	Imam Bux.
105	245	Do.	Imam's House	Gate & Gali	Do.	Gali	Imam Bux.
106	246	Do.	Gate & Gali	Abdul's House	Rehman's House	Hussain's House	Abbu Usta.
107	251	Do.	Abdul's House	Gate & Gali	Hussain's House	Rahim's House	Ghulam Mohd.
108	252	Do.	Gali	Mst. Bhuri's House	Gate & Gali	Khuda Bux's House	Bhikna.
109	254	Do.	Abdul Rehman's House	Gate & Gali	Lala Ramzan's House.	Charwa's House	Chand Charwa.
110	255	Do.	Do	Do	Chand Charwas' House.	Bhikasa's House	Hussain Char.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
111	256	Do.	Bhika's House	Gate & Gali	Gali	Ghulam's House	Allaha Bux.
112	261	Do.	Gate & Gali	Zahoor Din's House	Gafoor's House	Gafar's House	Zahoor Din.
113	262	Do.	Gate & Gali	Peer Bux's House	Zahoor's House	Abdul Rehman's Open Plot.	Mohd. Bux.
114	264	Do.	Gate & Gali	Ramzan's Bara	Nabi's House	Gali	Ghulam Nabi.
115	265	Do.	Panna's House	Gali	Panna's House	Gate & Gali	Hamid Kharadi.
116	266	Do.	Gate & Gali	Ghulam's House	Hasan's House	Lala Ramzan's House.	Abdul Gafoor.
117	267	Do.	Gate & Gali	Sultan's House	Jiwan's House	Allah's House	Ahmed Bux.
118	270	Do.	Panji's House	Allah's House	Gate & Gali	Panji's House	Ramzan Bux.
119	271	Do.	Abdul's House	Gate & Gali	Ghulam's House	Zahoor's House	Kamru Deen.
120	272	Do.	Gaffoor's House	Gate & Gali	Ramzan's House	Kamru Deen's House.	Ghulam Rasool.
121	273	Do.	Mouj's House	Gate & Gali	Radha Km's House	Ghulam's House	Ramzan Bux.
<i>Mohalla Bishawat Bazar.</i>							
122	145	House	Panch's House	Chhoti's House	Gate & Gali	Laxmi's House	Ghulam Mustafa.
123	146	Do.	Ghulam's House	Wali's House	Gate & Gali	Do.	Mst. Chhoti Bai.
124	147	Do.	Gopal's House	Murli's Shop	Gate & Gali	Ram Narain's House.	Nouran.
<i>Mohalla Darzian.</i>							
125	205/452	House	Gate & Gali	Gali	Sumsudin's Plot	H/o Didar Bux	Alla Din.
126	206	Do.	Gali	Gate & Gali	Hussain Bux's House	H/o Kadir Bux	Kamru Din.
127	207	Do.	H/o Kadir Bux	Ganit's House	Gate & Gali	Do.	Mauj Din.
128	213	Do.	H/o Kishan Ram	School	H/o Inarta	Gate & Gali	Labu Mirasi.
129	214	Do.	Gate & Gali	Sughna's Bara	H/o Galamu	Govt. Plot	Noor Lakhara.
130	216	Do.	Gate & Gali	H/o Lachman	Rehim Bux	Gali	Kamru Din.
131	217	Do.	Gate & Gali	H/o Kadar	Gali & Chowk	H/o Kadar	Ganpat Mirasi.
132	219	Do.	Masjid's House	Gate & Gali	H/o Husman	Gali	Abdul Latif.
133	221	Do.	House of Illahi Bux	H/o Gulam Rasool	Gate & Gali	H/o Lal Md.	Kamal Din.
134	223	Do.	H/o Mangtu	Gali	H/o Ram Chander	Gate & Gali	Alladita.
135	225	Do.	Gate & Gali	Gali	H/o Gulam Nabi	H/o Mangtu	Abdul Slam.
136	226	Do.	Gate & Gali	Gulam Hussain's House	Mauj Din	Gali	Khuda Bux.
137	227	Do.	Khuda Bux's House	H/o Moti Churigar	H/o Maj Din	Gali	Gulam Hussain.
138	228	Do.	Gate & Gali	Gali	H/o Sri Ram	Gali & Chowk	Gulam Md.
139	229	Do.	Gate & Gali	H/o Mst. Nariban	Gali	H/o Mathuradas	Mst. Chbotee.
140	223	Do.	H/o Teju	Gate & Gali	H/o Beb Chand	H/o Ashraf Ali	Jamal.

141	Mohalla 202	Lakhmi House	Nathi ki Gali Gate and Gali	H/o Kanya	Ram Kishan's	H/o Ram Kishan	Alla Din.
142	154	Do.	Moosa's House	Gate & Gali	H/o Masjid Bara.	H/o Ramjan.	Alla Bux.
143	Mohalla 152	Circular Market Shop cum House	H/o Panchait	Gate and Bazar	Usaf's House	Shop of Kishan Das	Abdul Rehman.
144	Mohalla 357	Pathanan House	H/o Bacu Modi	H/o Gissu Pathan	Gate & Gali	H/o Alla Din	Slim Khan.
145	358	Do.	Gali	H/o Bikha Ram	Gate & Gali	Gali	Mumtaj.
146	359	Do.	H/o Fakir Md.	H/o Shakoor	H/o Allahi Bux	Gate & Gali	Sherferoj.
147	361	Do.	Gate & Gali	H/o Sharafat Khan	H/o Sharafat Khan	Shahu Din's House	Sharafat Khan.
148	362	Do.	Gali	Gate & Gali	Gali	Sharafat Khan	
149	363	Do.	Shabu Din's House	H/o Abdul Satar	Gate & Gali	Gali	Sharafat Khan.
150	364	Do.	H/o Sharafat Khan	H/o Mumtaj	Gate & Gali	Gali	Abdul Satar.
151	367	Do.	Gali	Gali	Gali	Govt. Land	Bisharat
152	369	Do.	Bisharat	Do.	Do.	H/o L. Kishan Lal	Do.
153	370	Do.	Govt. Land	Bisharat's House	Do.	Do.	Do.
154	Mohalla 371	Dhan Mandi Shop & Plot	Bisharat Bara	Gate & Bazar	S/o Bisharat	Sh/o. Hukam Chand	Do.
155	372	Shop.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
156	373	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
157	374	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
158	375	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
159	376	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
160	377	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
161	378	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
162	379	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
163	380	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
164	381	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
165	382	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
166	383	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
167	384	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
168	385	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
169	386	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
170	387	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
171	388	Plot	H/o. Bisharat	S/o Bisharat	Gate & Gali	H/o Hukam Chand.	Do.
172	389-91	House	H/o Kamru Din	P/o Bisharat	Gate & Gali	Do.	Do.
173	392	House	H/o Gulab Das Mahant	H/o Ganeshi Lal Modi	H/o Nazir Rangrez	Gate & Gali	Nazir Rangrez.

S.R.O. 515.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Rajasthan for a public purpose, being a purpose mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section, it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Locality and E. P. No.	Particulars of evacuee property House/ Shop cum-House	Boundaries				Name of the evacuee owner
			East	West	North	South	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

BIKANER

Mohalla Bidasar ki-Bari.

1	E.P. No. 101	House	Gate and gali	Govt. land	Plot of Chiragh	House of Jan Moha-med.	Abdul Hamid.
2	103	Do.	Gali	Gali	Govt. land	Gate and Gali	Ghoush Mohammed.

Mohalla Gujar.

3	104	Do.	Gate & Gali	Rahim Gujar's house.	Munir Gujar's house	Gali and gate	Mehboob Ali
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Near Jail Sadar.

4	105	Do.	Jan Mohd's house	Kastakchand's house	Gate and gali	Kasturchand's house	Abdul Rehman.
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M. Bhishtian.

5	107	Do.	Gate and gali	Dulichand's house	Do.	Khian Sunar's house.	Gulam Mohd.
6	108	Do.	Ramanlal's house	Gali	Do.	Subhan house.	Mistri's Subhan.
7	109/50	Do.	Khaju Bhishti house	Gate and Gali	Subhan house'	Mistri's Karadu Bhishti's house.	Subhan Mistri.

8	110	Bara	Gate and gali	Gali	Gali	Ramzan's house	Kuja Bhishti.
9	114	House	Fakir Bhishti's house	Gali and gate	Ramnath Joshi's house.	Shakoor's house	Decdar.
10	115	Do.	Hazari Bhisti's Bara	Ali Hyder's house	Do.	Gate and gali	Fakir Bhishti.
11	116	Do.	Gali	Hazar's Bara	Choru Bhisti's house	Do.	Rajhu Bhishti.
12	117	Do.	Gate and gali	Ramnath Joshi's house.	Manza's house	Karim's house	Bada Bhishti.
13	118	Do.	Gali and house of Ghisa Khan.	Mamdokhan's house	Gate and gali	Gali	Mamdoo Khan.

Near City Kotwali.

14	119	Do.	Gate and gali	Allahdin Chobedar's house.	Fojekhan's house	Allahdin & Rajat khan's house.	Sardar Khan.
15	120	Do.	Do.	Ismail's house	Achariya school	Gate and gali	Mohd. Jhara.

M. Loharan.

16	122	Do.	Haji Ahmed's house	Ayobali's house	Lachhmi Bagat's house.	Do.	Meeru Bux.
17	124	Do.	Fakir Mohd's house	Mangtoo's house	Gate and gali	Bansilal's house	Noor Mohd.
18	125	Do.	Gate and gali	Zahooridin's house	Do.	Rehmatali's house	Roshan Ali.
19	126	Do.	Ramzan Teli's house	Abdul Rehman's house.	Allahrakha's house	Gate and gali	Zahoor Mohd.
20	127	Do.	Mola Bux's house	Gulam Mohd's house	Allahdin Teli's house.	Do.	Haji Mohd.
21	128	Do.	Mohd's house	Ismail's house	Haji Allahdin's house.	Do.	Rehmat.
22	129	Do.	Habib Teli's house	Ali Mohd's house	Wazir Ali's house	Gate and gali	Gafoor.
23	130	Do.	Rahim Lohar's house	Gate and gali	Gali	Miran Bux's house	Do.
24	131	Do.	Gate and gali	Shahbudin's house	Fakir Mohd's house	Mohd Ramzan's house.	Issa.
25	133	Do.	Alladin Lohar's house	Haji Ibrahim's house	Gate and Gali	Gali	Gafoor.
26	134A	Shop	Gafoor's shop	Shahadudin's shop	Do.	Gafoor's house	Gafoor.
27	137	Do.	Haji Gaulam's house	Peerzia's shop	Do.	Gulam Mohd's house.	Mohd. Ishaq.
28	138	House	Ahmed Lohar's house	Gate and gali	Peer Ziadin's bara	Peer Bux's house	Do.
29	139	Shop	Rehmatali's shop	Sher Mohd's shop	Gate and gali	Mohd Ali's house	Sher Mohd.
30	140	Do.	Shermohd's shop	Agarchand's shop	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>M. Loharan—contd</i>							
31	E.P.No. 141	Shop cum house.	Narisukhan's shop	Mohd. Hussain's house	Gate and Gali	Ismail's house and Raghunath temple.	Mohammad.
32	142	House	Haji's house Abdul gani	Umerdin's shop	Do.	Fazi Sonar's house	Rukan Din.
<i>M. Circular Market.</i>							
33	151	Shop	Panchayat's house	Gate and Bazar	Dhatiram's house	Abdul Rehman's house.	Usaf, s/o Yaqoob.
<i>M. Hemaryan.</i>							
34	157	House	Moosaji Chhipa's house	Gate and gali	Liladhar's Haveli	Gate and gali	Asharaf.
35	200	Do.	Gate and gali	Madhu Chhipa's house	Mst. Sakina's house	Allahrakhsa's house	Allah Beli.
36	201	Do.	Amiruddin's house	Gate and gali	Amrudin's house	Vali Chhipa's house	Allah Beli.
<i>M. Ustam.</i>							
37	250	Do.	Dhapu's house	Gate and Chowk	Gali	Barkatali's house	Gulam Rasul.
<i>M. Kuchilpura.</i>							
38	394	Do.	Ramzan teli's house	Gali	Gate and gali	Dharamchand's house	Karim Hussain.
39	395	Do.	Girdhari Lal's house	Gate and gali	Bera Thakar Jagat Sidgh	Girdhari's house	Murad.
40	398	Do.	Gate and Gali	Murad's house	Jitmal Modi's house	Bhanwarlal Modi's house.	Mst. Sada.
41	399 to 401	Do.	Do.	Ramgopal Mohta's house.	Abdul Gafoor's house.	Ramgopal Mohta's house.	Taru.
42	402	Do.	Do.	Taru's house	Gali	Do.	Do.
43	408	Do.	Dera Thakar Jagatsingh.	Gate and gali	Dera Thakar Jagat Singh ji.	Wazirkhan's house	Murad.
44	410	Do.	Jitmal's house	Wazirkhan's house	Gate and gali	Abdul Razak's house	Phote Satar.
45	412	Do.	Kanshi Pandit house	Labhookhan's house	Labhoo's open land	Gate and gali	Khetekhan.
46	413	Do.	Karimtel's house	Abu Teli's house	Salooji's house	Do.	Noor Mohd.
47	415	Do.	Sadiq teli's house	Ahmed Teli's house	Nathuji and Bhike Khan's house.	Do.	Abar Hira Faiz.
48	416	Do.	Ali Mohd's house	Allah Rakh's house	Gate and gali	Ramzan's house	Mubarak.
49	419	Do.	Allahrakhs' house	Nabi Bux's house	Do.	Amal's house	Fakir Mohd.

M. Pathan

50	366	House	Mst. Sada's house	. Gate and gali	. Murad's house	. Photo Satar's house	Mst. Sugri.
51	473	Do.	Faiz Mohd's house	. Do.	. Faiz Mohd's house	Shamukhan's house	Mohd. Sher.
52	474	Do.	Gate and gali	. Gali	. Roshandas's house	Dokhandai's house	Umer Din.
53	617	Do.	Gali	. Gate and gali	. Haji Gulam Mohd's Rasul house.	Shakoordin's house	Shakoord.

M. Kasai

54	E.P. 321	House	. Gate and gali	. Hamida Lohar's house.	Fatma & Lada's house.	Molá Buz's house	Fatma and Lada.
55	322	Do.	. Do.	. Fatma Lada's house.	Do.	Fatma and Lada's house.	Do.
56	323 to 324	Do.	. Gali	. Hamida's house	. Gate and gali	. Do.	Do.
57	326	Do.	. Ramzan's house	. Nizamdin's house	. Nizamdin's house	. Gate and gali	Lal Kasai.
58	329	Do.	. Alikhan's house	. Gate and gali	. Alikhan's house	. Nasir Mohd's house	Aishan Khatoon.
59	497	Do.	. Gate and gali	. Lala's house	. Ramzan's house	. Suleman's house	Jahoordin.
60	618	Do.	. Do.	. Gali	. Mohd. Hanif's House	. Mohd. Hassan's plot.	Murad Hussain.
61	622	Plot	. Nasir Mirasi's house	. Gate and gali	. Gulam's house	. Abas's mirasi house	Moujddin.
62	619	Do.	. Gali	. Gali	. Khema Chamar's house.	. Gali	Manga Bhishti.
63	620	Do.	. Do.	. Do.	. Murad Hussain's house.	. Rukandin's plot	Mohd. Hassan.
64	678	Do.	. Gate and gali	. Do.	. Kalu Kasai's house	. Murads Hussen's house.	Mohd. Hanif.

M. Meat Market

65	346	Plot	. Noor Mohd's house	. Rooparam's house	. Gate and gali	. Gate and gali	. Noor Mohd.
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M. Khatikan

66	330	House	. Gate and gali	. Mohd. Jamil's house	. Gali	. Umerdin's house	. Mohd. Jamil.
67	331	Do.	. Do.	. Kutabu-din's house.	. Mohd. Jamil's house	. Kutabudin's house	. Umer Din.
68	332	Bara	. Gali & Mohd. Jamil's house.	. Gali	. Gali	. Haji mubarak's house	. Mohd. Jamil.
69	336	House	. Gate and gali	. Umer Bux Khantik house.	. Do.	. Do.	. Khuda Bux.
70	337	Do.	. Do.	. Gali	. Haji Umerdin's bara.	. Ibrahim and Abas's house.	. Shamshudin Khatik.
71	339	Do.	. Ismail's house	. Gali	. Gate nad gali	. Gali	. Alisher.
72	340	Do.	. Gate and gali	. Alisher's house	. Do.	. Alisher's house	. Ismail.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>M. Khanika—contd.</i>							
73	341	House	Gote and Gali	Alisher's Bara	Ismail's house	Gali	Alisher.
74	648	Do.	Umerdin's house	Mohd. Jamil's house	Mohd. Jamils' house	Gate and gali	Kutabuuddin and Sham-suddin.
75	536	Do.	Gate and gali	Haji Mubarak's house	Rahim Bux's house	Nizamdin's house	Allahdin s/o. Usman.
76	588	Do.	Do.	Gali and gate	Usaf Khatik's house	Gali	Mola Bux.
<i>M. Chookhutti Road</i>							
77	654 A to J.	House	Gali	Gokal Chand Doga house	Gate and gali	Gali	Mst. Hajaran.
78	297	Do.	Nanu Kasai's Bara	Gate and gali	Do.	Nanukasai's bara	Gulam Mohd.
79	298	Do.	Gate and gali	Open land of gali	Peerji's house	Do. open land	Daud.
80	305	Do.	Do.	Gali	Gate and gali	Gali	Yasin Ali.
81	306	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gali	Rahim Bux's house	Rahim Bux.
82	307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rahim Bux's house	Nathu's land	Do.
<i>M. Ramisar Bar.</i>							
83	426	House	Gali	Shakoor's house	Gate and gali	Zahoordin's house	Ramzan.
84	427	Do.	Ramzan's house	Mehrab's house	Do.	Government land	Shako or.
85	428	Do.	Shakoor's house	Gate and gali	Gali	Do.	Mehrab.
86	430	Do.	Private gali	Do.	Abdul Rehman's house	Mst. Chungara's Bara	Abdul Rehman.
87	431	Do.	Do.	Gali	Gali	Abdul Rebaaman's house	Do.
88E.P. No. 432 to 435		Do.	Mithaldas's house	Abdul Rehman's house	Gali	Mst. Changaran bara	Abdul Rehman.
89	436	Do.	Gate and gali	Sardarkhan's house	Lalukhan's house	Gulam Mustefa's house	Mst. Sultana.
<i>M. Bhotan</i>							
90	437	House	Captain Bhoti's house	Gate and gali	Ramzakhan's house	Fakarkhan's land	Faiz Mohd.
<i>M. Korian</i>							
91	438	House	Gate and gali	Bharookhan's house	Gulookhar's house	Pannekhan's house	Mst. Emna.
92	438	Do.	Kheturam's house	Chorukhan's house	Gate and gali	Sadakhan's bara	Syad Khan.

M. Korian—contd

93	440	Do.	Chotukhan Kori's bara	Narain Singh Raj- put Bara.	Dera of Amar Singh	Gate and gali	Imamdin.
94	445	Do.	Gate and gali	Amersingh's dera	Ramzekhan's house	Amardin's house	Moujdin.

M. Ratansagar Well.

95	392	House	Gulabdan Mahant house	Gate and gali	Ramdev's house	Nazir Rangrez	Nazir Ramrez.
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M. K.E.M. Road.

96	421—422	House	Gate and gali	Do.	Kunji Rajput's house.	Chowk	Do.
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M. Chotina Well

97	423	Shop	Chandali's house	Ramlal Modi's house shop.	Gate and K.E.M. road.	Gali	Murad.
98	675	Cabin	Do. Shop	Murad's house	Do.	Chandali's house	Chand Ali.
99	674	Shop	Dinaji Modi's house-shop.	Murad's house and Chand Ali's house.	Do.	Gali	Do.

M. Bhishtian

100	647	House	Mohd. Sadiq's house	Waris and Imamdin's house.	Nisar Ahmed's house	Gate and gali	Ali Mohd.
101	594	Do.	Gate and gali	Gali	Mohd. Ramzan's house.	Rehim Bux's house	Murad Shahr.
102	561	Do.	Path	Ghafoor Bhishti's house.	Shakoor Bhishti's house.	Badhu Bhishti's house	Mojekhan.

M. Outside Bedasartari

103	491	House	Malia Swami's house	Maindoor & path	Madekhan Sepai's house.	Lablukhan's Sepai house.	Mst. Jalori.
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M. Kureshian

104	280	House	Main gate and path	Path	Masjid of Deedar Bux.	Ramjiwan Brahman	Kadar.
105	281	Do.	Do.	Do.	Laximi Narain Daga house.	Deedari house.	Do.
106	283	Do.	Path	Do.	Kashiram's house and path.	Mohd. Ibrahim's house.	Gulamnabi.
107	284	Do.	Do.	Hukamgir's house	Main gate and path	Mola Bux's house	Mohd. Akil.
108	285	Do.	Do.	Fazalkhan Dudi's house.	Do.	Do.	Do.
109	286	Do.	Main gate and path	Ramratan and Fazal Khan Dudi's house	Peer Mohd. Kureshi house.	Fazalkhan Dudi house	Syed Ahmed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110	287	House	Peer Mohd. Kureshi's house.	Radheshyam's house	Peer Mohd. Kureshi's house.	Main gate and path	Gulam Servar.
111	521	Do.	Masjid and path	Mohd. Hussain Chungar's house.	Masjid and house of Nizamkhan china.	Do.	Ibrahim.
<i>M. Hamalan.</i>							
112	533	Do.	Liladhar's house	Main door & path	Gulam Mohd.'s Hamal.	Asharaf's house	Noora.
113	551	Do.	Mst. Bari's house	Jia Hamal's house	Kandoi's house	Abdul Hamal's house	Kudarat.
114	656	Do.	Path	Ramzan's house	Main door & path	Madhoo Chipa's house.	Fata.
115	671	Do.	Main door & path	Adam Chipa's house.	Path	Sharfudin Hamala's house.	Ali Mohd.
116	681	Do.	Mohan Hamal's house	Rukandin's house	Main door & path	Umarao's house	Amirudin.
117	682	Do.	Rukandin Hamal's house	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
118	683	Do.	Street	Allah Beli Chipa's house.	Rukandin's house	Street	Do.
119	686	Do.	Path	Karim Bux Chipa's house.	Main door & path	Path	Allahbeli Chhipa.
120	687	Do.	Main door & path	Zahoor-ki-Hazan	Satar Myan's house	Zahoor-ki-Hazan.	Do.
121	672	Do.	Street	Path	Bala Hamal's house.	Street	Jamal Din.
<i>M. Ustan</i>							
122	455	Do.	Mool Chand Brah man's house.	Do.	Path	Juma Nai's house	Murad.
123	606	Do.	Bhola Pinjara's house	Main gate path	Hussan Mugal house	Azim Pinjara's house	Gulam Mohd.
124	693	Do.	Main gate & path	Street	Chand Ali Abas's house.	Hisamudin Abas house	Khalajudin.
125	511	Do.	Laf Ramzan's house	Gate & gali	Gulam Mohd.'s house	Gali	Rahim Bux.
<i>M. Dawji Mandir</i>							
126	278	Do.	Gangaram Chipa's house	Peeru Kumbhar's house.	Main gate & path.	Dhoora Kumbhar house.	Allahdin.

127	279	Do.	Googa Brahman's house	Rasid Mohd.'s house	Do.	Imilal house.	Chalwa Hamida Bux.
128	658	Do.	Khetekhan Chobdar's house	Imamdin Chobedar's house.	Path	Imamdin Chobedar's house.	Fakir Mohd.
<i>M. Pabu Bari.</i>							
129	292	Do.	Hussnekhan Separi's house.	Main door & path	Sabuddin Pathan house.	Sonookhan Sepai's house.	Abdulla.
130	288	Do.	Path	Do.	Noor Mohd. Fakir house.	Kalukhan Bhati's house.	Immamddin.
<i>M. Gangashehr.</i>							
131	447	Do.	Mahmoodkhan's house.	Path	Path	Road.	Daud Kasim.
132	447A	Do.	Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
133	448	Do.	Path	Do.	Do.	Path	Jiwan Mochi.
134	449 449A	Do.	Road	Do.	Open plot of Sunder-lal Sepai.	Do.	Ramzan.
135	451	Do.	Do. . . .	Nathram Brahman's house.	Path	Jagannath Brahman's house.	Abbas.
<i>M. Sitlagate.</i>							
136	453	Do.	Mola Damani's open plot	Main gate & path.	Nasaru-Damani's house	Bhura Damani's house.	Allahdin.
137	454	Do.	Path	Mohan Darzi's house	Main gate & path	Path	Faiz Mohd.
138	583	Do.	Allah Bux Damani's house	Main gate & path	Wasir Damani's house	Do.	Abas Mirsai.
<i>M. Industrial Area</i>							
139	638	Plot	Dina Dhobi's house	Road	Amarudin's house.	Balu's Bara.	Rakhekhan.
140	487	House	Main gate and path	Bhanwarsingh Raj-put's house.	Gabru Gujar's house.	Mohan sunar's house.	Modekhan.
<i>M. Chhipan.</i>							
141	462	Do.	Do. . . .	Moosa Chipa's house	Moosa Chipa's house	Gulam Chipa house.	Hussen Bux.
142	635	Plot	Street	Street	Radhakishan's house	Zamil Din Chipa's house.	Jamal.
143	663	House	Main road & path	Husser Chipa's house.	Zamil Chipa's house.	Usaf Chipa's house.	Mohamood.
<i>M. Dhobi Talai.</i>							
144	478	Do.	Main door & path . .	Idu Bhisti's house.	Open land	Sagroo's (s/o Shah Mohd.) house.	Noorekhan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
145	522	House	Main door & path	Mirzikhan house	Ladva Mirzakhan Ladva's plot.	Sobhibai's house.	Wazir.
146	531	Do.	Path	Path	Abdul Shakoor's house.	Main gate & path	Ahmed Ali.
147	550	Do.	Main gate & path	Ismailkhan Kayam-khani's house.	Faiz Mohd. Kayam Khani's house.	Savarkhan Kayam Khani's house.	Kadar Khan.
148	646	Do.	Kazu Dhobi's house.	Main gate & path.	Nasir's house.	Akhechand Sunar's house.	Mst. Shan.
149	621	Plot	Bashir Ahmed's house	Gali	Lal Mohd.'s house.	Gali	Maqsood Ahmed.
<i>M. Industrial Area.</i>							
150	624	Plot (plot No. 14). 1800 yds.	Plot No. 17 of Sewa Ram Sunar	Government lang.	Plot No. 11 Allahk Narain	Gali	Mohd. Sadiq.
<i>M. Hamalan.</i>							
151	460	House	House of Hanif	Main door & path	Hazi Ghulam Chhipa's house.	Path	Jia.
152	459	Do.	Zahurki Haza's house.	Manir's house	Labhu hamal's house.	Main door & path	Mst. Roshan.
153	458	Plot	Street	Street	Fakir Chhipa's house.	Allaha Deen Chhipa's House.	Ibrahim.
<i>M. Gersarian.</i>							
154	475	House	Khaju Khan's house.	Path	Path & main door	Gulab Khan's house.	Nathu Khan.
<i>M. Teliwara.</i>							
155	673	Do.	Ghulam Barhaman's house	Moula Bux's house	Main door & path	Punam Chand Mohta's house.	Gulab.
<i>M. Songiri.</i>							
156	657	Do.	Shiv Mali's house	Uzeer Molana's house	Ganga Ram Mali's house.	Main gate & path	Mst. Zetun.
<i>M. Pathan.</i>							
157	690	Plot	Main gate & path.	Temple of Shada Nand	Peer Bux Teli's house.	Lal Chand Bania's house.	Yaseen.

158	<i>Kuchil Pura.</i> 634 Do.	Street	Street	Road	Street	Tablic Hussain.
159	<i>M. Kureshian.</i> 500 House	Main gate & path . . .	Mohandi house.	Khan's Mohd. Akil's house.	Mosque of Kureshian	Moula Bux.
160	<i>M. Sitla gate.</i> 637 Plot . . .	Hussain Bux's house . .	Street	Allaha Deen's house.	Kadar Bux's house.	Gula Faiz.
161	<i>M. Loharan.</i> 567 Shop-cum-house:	Peer Zia Deen's house . .	Shamsudeen's house.	Hiralal Thathar's House.	Gate & gali.	Imtyaz Ali.
162	<i>M. Out side Hamalan Ki Bari</i> 620 Plot . . .	Gali	Government Shefil	Govt. open land plot of Gokal.	Government Land.	Usaf s/o Isma.
163	<i>M. Khatik.</i> 655 Do. . . .	Syad Ahmed's house. . .	Road	Modi's house	Noor Mohd. & Zahors' house.	Mohd. Jamil.
164	<i>M. Lakhmin Nath ki Gali.</i> 552 House . . .	Rahim Bux's house. . .	Sri Ram's house.	Din Mohd.'s house.	Nanu Bharu's house	Nizam.
165	<i>M. Outside Sitla gate.</i> 231 Barax . . .	Path	Bayeti's house	Narco Brahmin	Path	Jafar.
166	<i>M. Industrial Area.</i> 636 Plot . . .	Gate	Khajoo's house.]	Mauj Din's house	Government Land	Samra.
167	<i>M. Niyarian.</i> 526 House . . .	Issa Kureshi's house . .	Main gate & path	Sadiq Mohd.'s house	Street	Abdul Rehman.
168	<i>M. Pabubari.]</i> 537 Do. . . .	Main gate & Street . . .	Street	Nabi Bux's house.	Kadir Bux's house.	Umer Din.
169	<i>M. Kasian.</i> 327 Plot . . .	Amirdin's house. . . .	Noor Mohd.'s house	Gate & gali]	Noor Mohd.'s house.	Habib.

(No. F. 10 (31) -SI/55/1)

M. L. PURI Under Secy.

S.R.O. 516.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Rajasthan for a public purpose, being a purpose mentioned in sub-section(1) of Section 12 of the Displaced persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section it is notified that the Central Govt. has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Locality	Municipal No. of the Property	Name of the Evacuee Owner	Description of the property
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Chawkri Ram Chanderji Mohalla Cheetawalon</i>				<i>Jaipur</i>
1		Near House No. 4270	Nazir Khan . . .	Plot.
2	Ghoranikas Road . . .	4536/4260	Abdul Rehman . . .	House.
3	Do.	4534	Shamsuddin . . .	House.
4	Do.	4528 & 4527	Ismail	House & shop.
5	Narbara	4300	Mohd. Ali	House.
6	Do.	4290	Mohd. Aziz	House.
7	Mohd. Telian	3944	Abdul Shakoor S/o Fatch Mohd.	House.
8	Handi Pura.	4835	Noor Mohd.	House.
9	Do.	4836	Noor Mohd.	House.
10	Do.	4608	Ayub Khan Thanedar . . .	House.
11	Do.	4627	Abdul Razak S/o Umar Daraz.	House.
12	Do.	4628	Salim	House.
13	Do.	3600/10 (Old No.)	Shaukat Hussain	House.
14	Do.	4727	Shadat Ali	House.
15	Do.	3466	Ahmed Hussain	House.
16	Do.	3454	Asgar Ali	House.
16A	Do.	3456	Asgar Ali.	House.
17	Moh. Salavatan	3393	Mohd. Sharif & Bashir	House.
18	Do.	3391	Abdul Mazid & Abdul Hamid.	House.
19	Do.	3309 to 3311	Abdul Aziz	House.
20	Pannigarhn	3121	Bundu	House.
21	Kumbhran	2893	Margub Ahmed	House.
22	Do.	3910	Abdul Samad	House.
23	Do.	2912 (one room only)	Siraj Ahmad	House.
24	Jogion ka Tiba	2837	Umrao Ali	House.
25	Do.	2813-2815	Makbool Hussain	House.
26	Do.	2803 with (6/1089 Red)	Kheradi S/o Abdul Bhisti	House.
27	Khumbharan ki nandi . . .	1847	Faiz Ali S/o Mumtaz Ali	House.
28	Do.	1848	Faiz Ali S/o Mumtaz Ali	House.
29	Chabuksawaran	2792/2794-2796	Hakim Wahid Ali	House.
30	Do.	2754/8	Hazi Kallan Khan	House.
31	Do.	2603/8	Abbo S/o Kadar.	House.

1	2	3	4	5
32	Chabuksawaran . . .	2605/8	Abdulla S/o Moula	House.
33	Faqirbadsa . . .	2720	Syed	House.
34	Namadgran . . .	2640	Mohd. Khan S/o Hussain Ali.	House.
35	Do. . . .	2646	Noor Mohd. S/o Rahim Bux.	House.
36	Phuta Khura . . .	3690	Shabir Hussain	House.
37	Ramganj Bazar. . .	4180	Rahim Bux S/o Amir Uddin.	House.
38	Do. . . .	3022	Mst. Haliman . . .	Shop.
39	Do. . . .	3023	Mst. Haliman . . .	House.
40	Dhabai Ji Ka Khura . . .	189/1 . . .	Zahoorullah . . .	House.
41	Nalanilgaran . . .	2087/7	Moinuddin . . .	House.
	Do. . . .	2053/7	Ahasanulhq. . . .	House.
43	Sandian Ka Tiba . . .	1876/6	Kammo . . .	House.
44	Do. . . .	2030/7	Afzal Hussain . . .	House.
<i>Ch. Gangpole</i>				
45	Motikatle Road . . .	210	Wazir Khan. . . .	House.
46	Khandar Ka Rasta . . .	982	Syd. Ahmad . . .	House.
47	Jogyon Ki Gali . . .	963 & 62	Shokat Hussain . . .	House.
48	Khandar Ka Rasta . . .	918	Gugan Khan . . .	House.
49	Mohd. Shekian . . .	1037	Ahmed Ali S/o Gulzar Khan.	House.
50	Do. . . .	1039	Abdullakhan S/o Chand Khan.	House.
51	Moh. Nalbandan . . .	799	Anwar & others . . .	House.
52	Moh. Shekian . . .	802	Sumsuddin . . .	House.
53	Kacha Banda . . .	818	Ramji Bhishti . . .	House.
54	Do. . . .	819	Ramji Bhishti . . .	House.
55	Moh. Shekian . . .	794	Shamsuddin . . .	House.
56	Do. . . .	Between 785 & 784	Abdul Shakur. . . .	House.
57	Bandri Ka Nasik . . .	780	Sikander Mahomad . . .	House.
58	Moh. Shekian . . .	781	Abdulla Khan S/o Chand Khan.	House.
59	Do. . . .	782	Abdulla Khan S/o Chand Khan.	House.
60	Moh. Bhaisiwalan Kacha Banda. . . .	167 Old.	Nazir Ahmad . . .	House.
61	Kacha Bud Amar . . .	Rd. 7/252 Old.	Yasin Altaf Hussain . . .	House.
	Do. . . .	615	Mst. Banu . . .	House.
63	Moh. Bhaisweela . . .	610 Portion.	Nazir Ahmad . . .	House.
64	Do. . . .	610 "	Shabir Hussain . . .	House.
65	Ramjidas street Amer Road . . .	498	Lickat Hussain . . .	House.
66	Moh. Bansbadanpura Outside Chatdarwaza, Old . . .	11/402 Old.	Umrao Khan . . .	House.
<i>Ch. Sarhad</i>				
67	Near Ramprakash Talkies . . .	235/1	Abdul Karim S/o Abdul Rehman.	House.
68	Near Liquorshop . . .	754/3	Ahmad Hussain Wakil . . .	Home.

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Ch. Pperani Busti</i>				
69	Bagron Wala Rasta . . .	942/7	Abdul Rehman . . .	Home.
70	Oniaron Ka Rasta . . .	1103 to 1107	Hussain Bux. . .	Home.
71	Do.	1096	Mustufa Hussain . . .	Home.
72	Bagron Wala Rasta . . .	1023	Amir Khan Khajuhan . .	Home.
73	Jat Ke Kuwan Ka Rasta . .	938	Abu	Home.
74	Munshi Jaijalka Rasta . . .	556	Karim Bux Neelgar . . .	Home.
75	Govindji Rajaji ka Rasta . .	3552	Munne S/o Noor Mohd. .	House-cum shop
76	Nhargarh Road	1940	Abdul Rehman S/o Chhotu.	Home.
77	Govind Rajajika Rasta . . .	3358	Mitthu S/o Kallu . . .	Home.
78	Do.	3556	Kharadi S/o Abdulla Bhisti.	Home.
79	Do.	4344	Kharadi Alladin . . .	Home.
80	Ramganj Bazar.	997/4	Mohd. Yakub	Shop.
81	Do.	1425/5	Sirajuddin	Shop.
82	Mehran Ka Rasta	715/4	Amzad Hussain	House.
83	Do.	717/4	Abdul Wahid	House.
84	Behind Neeli Hawwli	1051/5	Wali Mohd. Mochi . . .	Shop.
85	Behind Neeli Hawwli	1036/5	Shafi Mohd. Mochi . . .	Shop & House.
86	Mahron Ka Rasta	1161/5	Mahmood Beg	House.
87	Do.	1160/5	Hamidullah Hussain . .	House.
88	Kantiyan Ki Pipli	1069/5	Anwar	House.
89	Bisatiyan Ka Moh.	864/4	Habiduddin	Plot (Nohra)
90	Do.	546/3	Zaibul Nisa	House.
91	Do.	605/3	Abdul Alam	House.
92	Do.	610/3	Abdul Alam	House.
93	Uncha Kua	614/3	Sajajuddin	House.
94	Moh. Bisatiyan	608/3	Mohammad Hussain & Mukhtiar Hussain.	House.
95	Kantiyan Ki Pipli	1759/7	Mirza Ahmed Ali . . .	House.
96	Churi Bardar Ka Bag	2863/4	Khatoon D/o Mahboob .	House.
97	Do.	2872	Darogajee Kheri . . .	House.
98	Do.	2871	Do.	House.
99	Kantiyan Ki Pipli	1470/6	Mhachu	House.
100	Near Dari Walon Masjid	No. (Numbers)	Hakim Zahoor Ali . . .	House.
101	Do.	1474	Zahurulla	House.
102	Do.	1475	Do.	House.
103	Do.	1476 (Demolished)	Do.	House.
104	Gheewalon Ka Rasta	3558	Syad Ali	House.
105	Kharadian Ka Mohalla . . .	5428	Hakim Ali Khan. . . .	House.
106	Do.	5430	Hakim Ali Khan . . .	House.
107	Do.	5431	Hakim Ali Khan . . .	Shop.
108	Do.	5433/23	Faruk Shah	House.
109	Do.	No. (Numbers)	Faruk Shah	Shop.
110	Do.	No. (Numbers)	Faruk Shah	Shop.

1	2	3	4	5
111	Kharadianka Mohalla .	No. Number	Faruk Shah	Shop.
112	Do. . . .	5432/23	Faruk Shah	Garage.
113	Do. . . .	3620	Zia-ul-Haq . . .	House.
113-A	Johri Bazar . . .	3904/19	Faiz Mohd. . . .	Shop.
<i>Chawakri Bistwasha Ji.</i>				
114	Subzi Mandi Zohri Bazar	2127	Abdul Sammad & Mohd. Umar.	House.
115	Street Diwan Chand, Sutliwalon Ka Rasta .	1667/10	Kayamuddin . . .	House
116	Ram Lal Ji Ka Rasta .	2315	Mohd. Saddik . . .	House.
117	Choura Rasta . . .	2577	Noor Mohd. . . .	House.
118	Vidyadhar Ka Rasta .	692	Din Mohd. . . .	House.
<i>Chawakri Top Khana Desh.</i>				
119	Kishan Plo Bazar Namak Ki Mandi . . .	4/489	Abdul Aziz . . .	House.
120	Ajmeri Gate . . .	4405	Abdul Karim . . .	House4
121	Tikar Mal Ka Rasta .	139	Majid	House.
122	Tewalidaraon Ka Rasta .	1362/10	Hamida	House.
123	Chandpol Bazar Near Khejra, Ka Ped .	1169	Haji Chand . . .	Shop.
124	Do	1170	Haji Chand . . .	Shop.
125	Kehjanewalon Ka Rasta .	2064/16	Gulam Mohd. . .	Shop.
126	Chitar Mal Ki Gali .	2133/16	Basharuddin . . .	House.
127	Khajanewale Ka Rasta .	1884/14	Rahim Bux . . .	House.
128	Do. . . .	2605/19	Illahi Bux . . .	One Room.
129	Do. . . .	2617	Ramzani	House.
130	Khazanawale Kotha of Gulam Rasul		Gulam Rasul . . .	One Khota.
131	Khazanawalon Ka Rasta .	2568/19	Gafoor, s/o Alladin .	House.
132	Do. . . .	2580/19	Gafoor, s/o Alladin .	House
133	Bindyon Ka Rasta . .	2658/20	Mola, s/o Idu . . .	House.
134	Do. . . .	Between the numbers	Bindoo, s/o Kallu .	House.
135	Do. . . .	2598-99 19/2596	Allah Din	House.
136	Kalyan Ji Ka Rasta .	3612/26	Sharfuddin, s/o Allah Din	House.
137	Do. . . .	3740	Sikandar	House.
138	Do. . . .	3741	Sikandar	Shop.
139	Do. . . .	3742	Sikandar	Shop.
140	Do. . . .	3743	Sikandar	Shop.
141	Do. . . .	3078/23	Mst. Sugra	House.
142	Bindion Ka Rasta . .	3116/23	Babu, s/o Mola Bux .	Shop.
143	Do. . . .	2238	Lala Neelgar . . .	Shop.
144	Do. . . .	2239	Lala Neelgar . . .	Shop.
145	Do. . . .	2240	Lala Neelgar . . .	Home.
146	Do. . . .	2241	Lala Neelgar . . .	Shop.
147	Do. . . .	2242	Lala* Neelgar . . .	Shop.
<i>Moti Doongri Road Out near Singaner Gate.</i>				
148	Kamla Ki Gali . . .	1623	Shamiullah	House

1	2	3	4	5
149	Kamla Ki Gali . . .	1378/1379	Md Ishaq . . .	One House & shop.
150	Do. . . .	1375-1376	Allah Noor . . .	House.
151	Moti doongri Road . . .	1106	Md. Hussain . . .	House.
152	Do. . . .	No Number	K. B. Zafri . . .	Plot.
153	Fateh Tiba . . .	Do.	Anodi Station Master	House.
<i>Outside Chand Pole Gate.</i>				
154	Near Power House . . .	12	Abdullah and Abdul Gani	House.
155	Do. . . .	11	Abdullah and gani .	Hut.
156	Moh. Baparian . . .	77	Hazi Rahim Bux . .	House
157	Do. . . .	50	Abdul Shakur . . .	House.
158	Near Shikar Kothi . . .	1384	Hazi Abdul Rahim . .	House.
159	Do. . . .	1385	Do. . . .	Shop.
160	Do. . . .	1386	Do. . . .	Shop.
161	Do. . . .	1387	Do. . . .	Shop.
162	Do. . . .	1388	Do. . . .	Shop.
163	Do. . . .	1389	Do. . . .	Shop..
164	Do. . . .	1390	Do. . . .	Shop.
<i>Chawkri Top Khana Hazuri.</i>				
165	Bala jit ki Khothi ka Rasta	1499	Nawab Ali . . .	House..
166	Do. . . .	1227/4 & 1223	Abdul Quasam . . .	House..
167	Mohd. Mahawtaon . . .	1257/4	Azizuddin . . .	House..
168	Ghat Darwaza Bazar Nawab Shop No. 1177 Ka Chowraha.		Subhan Mirza . . .	Shop.
169	Do. . . .	1179	Subhan Mirza . . .	Shop.
170	Do. . . .	1178	Subhan Mirza . . .	House.
171	Moh. Petataon Loh aran ka Khura.	838	Mohd. Ismail	House.
172	Th. Gecjarh Ka Rasta . .	1603	Ahmad Hussain, s/o Ghasi Mullah.	Shop.
173	Do. . . .	1602	Do. . . .	Shop.
174	Do. . . .	1603	Do. . . .	Shop.
175	Do. . . .	1606	Do. . . .	Shop.
176	Do. . . .	1607	Do. . . .	Shop.
177	Kazi Ka Nala . . .	794	Mst. Naziran . . .	House..
178	Babu Ka Tiba . . .	573/2	Molvi Syed Ahmad . .	House..
179	Do. . . .	3759	Abdul Hamid . . .	House..
180	Do. . . .	3753	Abdul Hamid . . .	House..
181	Do. . . .	3757	Abdul Hamid . . .	House..
182	Do. . . .	503	Abdul Hamid . . .	House..
183	Do. . . .	3750	Sikandar Khan . . .	House..
184	Do. . . .	64	Abdul Latif . . .	House..
185	Hida Ki Mori . . .	4243	Mirza Abdul Ali Beg .	Shop.
186	Do. . . .	4245	Mirza Abdul Ali Beg .	Shop.
187	Do. . . .	4244	Mirza Abdul Ali Beg .	House.
188	Do. . . .	3690/7	Mirza Abdul Ali Beg .	House
189	Pahar Ganj . . .	4269/9	Abdullah Khan Ahmad Khan.	House.

1	2	3	4	5
190	Pahar Ganj	4274	Munna and Gafoor .	House.
191	Moh. Paithan Oppo. .	H. No. 2498/5	Amir Khan	2 Kothas.
<i>Chawkri Modi Kahan.</i>				
192	Chaura Rasta	367	Abdul Hakim	House.
<i>Mirza Ismail Road.</i>				
193	Behind Mirza Ismail Road	3187	Abdul Alim	House.
194	New Colony	2847	Abdul Sabhan Khan .	House.
195	C Scheme	470	Md. Din	House.
196	Do. . . .	E. 4	Nazamuddin	Plot.
197	Do. . . .	E. 6	Nazamuddin	Plot.
<i>Geer Garh House 22 godown.</i>				
198	Behind Geeg garh House .	No Number	Manzoor ali	Plot with Hut.
199	Natayan Ka Bag . . .	686	Abdul Gafoor	Hut.

[No. F. 10 (31)-S I/55.]

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1955

S.R.O. 517.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Bombay for a public purpose, being a purpose mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by said sub-section, it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Particulars of the evacuee property	Name of the town & locality in which the evacuee property is situated.	Name of the Evacuee
1	2	3	4
1	Bungalow No. 52, (C. TS Nos. 133, 129, 130A, 130B assessed by the Lonawala Municipality under House No. 52).	Lonawala	Yarmahamed.
2	(a) M. P. I. 'Castle Hill'	Mathcran	Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros.
	(b) M.P.I. Basco Bell Guest House of Castle Hill.	Matheran	do.
3	M.P. 101 'Salmona'	Matheran	S.C. Latiff.
4	M.P. 173 'Macky Lodge'	Matheran	Ibrahim Gul Nooran
5	Reay Villa Bungalow 'Hotel Savoy'	Mahabaleshwar	Karimbhou Ebrahim
6	Belavasta Bungalow. . . .	Panchgani	Shrimati Sahabjadi Asaf Suttan Jahan Begum of Panchgani.

[No. F. 35(10) SB/54.]

M. L. PURI, *Under Secy.*

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER*New Delhi, the 19th February 1955*

S.R.O. 518.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 and in pursuance of the powers delegated to me by the Central Government under clause (a) of section 19 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952, I, S. Neelakantam, Central Provident Fund Commissioner, hereby direct that the employers of factories with employees exempted under paragraph 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, shall invest every month 90 per cent. of provident fund accumulations in Central Government Securities as expeditiously as possible so as to avoid loss of interest. The balance of 10 per cent. of provident fund accumulations shall be kept as fluid cash for making refunds.

[No. E.102(41).]

S. NEELAKANTAM,
Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*New Delhi, the 28th February 1955*

S.R.O. 519.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, namely:—

In the said Rules for the existing rule 63, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"63. *Forwarding of copies of licences and leases and annual return of licences and leases.*—A copy each of all the prospecting licences and mining leases granted in a State shall be supplied by the State Government to the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, as soon as these are granted."

In addition, a consolidated annual return of all the prospecting licences and mining leases granted in a State shall be supplied by the State Government to the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines in such form as may be specified by him, not later than the month of June following the year to which the return relates."

[No. M.II-159(2)/55.]

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR*New Delhi, the 25th February 1955*

S.R.O. 520.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Trivandrum, in the dispute between Messrs Hopkins & Williams (Trav.) Ltd., Chavara, and their workmen.

BEFORE SRI K. N. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI, B.A., B.L. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)

In the matter of Industrial Dispute No. 3 of 1954

BETWEEN

Messrs Hopkins & Williams (Trav.) Ltd., Chavara.

AND

The Mineral Companies' Staff Association, Chavara.

REPRESENTATION

Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, Bar-at-Law, High Court Advocate—On behalf of
the Company.

Sri P. Balagangadhara Menon, B.Sc., B.L., High Court Advocate and Sri T. K. Divakaran, M.L.A., Member of the Executive Committee of the Staff Association—*On behalf of the Staff Association.*

AWARD

The Government of India Ministry of Labour, have by their Order No. LR.2(437), dated 4th January 1954 referred certain disputes between the above parties to me for adjudication and the same was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 3 of 1954 in my file. Summonses were issued to the parties and the dispute was posted for appearance of parties to 25th January 1954. The Mineral Companies' Staff Association (which will be mentioned as Association hereinafter) has filed their clarification statement on 25th January 1954 and the Manager on behalf of Messrs Hopkins & Williams (Trav.) Ltd., Chavara (which will be mentioned as company hereinafter) filed their reply statement on 8th February 1954. Association filed replication on 13th March 1954. The evidence in the case was closed on 8th July 1954. When the case stood for argument on 24th August 1954 the Association filed a petition to implead the State of Travancore-Cochin as a party in the dispute. Objection to the petition was filed on 13th October 1954 and the petition was dismissed and again the case was posted for arguments on 28th October 1954. Again the Association filed a petition on 28th October 1954 to implead the other Mineral Companies in the State and the staff employed in those Companies as additional parties. It was heard and the petition was dismissed. Mr. Balagangadhar Menon, Advocate on behalf of the Association wanted some time to consider whether the Association should seek further remedies against the Order. I thought it was only fair to allow sufficient time and hence adjourned the hearing to 10th November 1954. It was finally argued on 16th December 1954 at Ernakulam.

The Association has examined five witnesses including Sri K. S. Krishnan, the Chemist who was examined for four days continuously and produced Exs. A to Y. The Company has examined 4 witnesses including Mr. A. C. Webster, the Manager and filed Exs. I to XLIX. The issues to be decided in this dispute are:—

- (1) Whether the discharge of Shri K. S. Krishnan is legal or illegal,
- (2) If the discharge is legal, to what compensation Shri Krishnan is entitled.
- (3) Whether the employees who struck work from the 21st September 1953 are entitled to wages for the strike period.

It has to be stated with gratification at the outset that both Advocates Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and Mr. Balagangadhara Menon assisted by Mr. K. C. B. Menon, B.A., B.L., Liaison Officer and Mr. T. K. Divakaran, M.L.A., Member of the Executive Committee of the Staff Association respectively have traversed the whole field relevant for the purpose and have been really helpful in adjudicating the dispute. I have visited the Hopkins & Williams at Chavara and Manavalakurichi and also Travancore Mineral Concern at Chavara to study the work done by Chemist and Physicist and also to have some knowledge of the process from 3rd August 1954, and from 4th August 1954 to 6th August 1954 after completion of evidence.

The circumstances that led to this adjudication can be briefly stated as follows:—

Sri K. S. Krishnan, the Chemist working in the Hopkins & Williams Ltd., Chavara, was served with a notice on 31st August 1953 terminating his services from that day on the ground that chemical test on Ilmenite was no longer necessary. To this action of the Company, the Staff Association in which Sri Krishnan was a member protested. Next day the Association issued a strike notice. Official as well as non-official attempts for conciliation failed. The Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras, also tried his best to effect a compromise. The Association began direct action including strike from 21st September 1953 and Sri Krishnan has also gone on a hunger strike. At last both parties agreed for adjudication and hence it was referred to me under Section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

To understand and appreciate the evidence in this case it is necessary to state briefly the nature of work done in the mineral company with particular reference to the analysis of sand.

The raw sand used by the Mineral Concern here consists of ilmenite Monazite, Zircon, Sillimanite and Rutile and particles of quartz and small quantities of epidote, staurolite garnet etc. This sand is found from Neendakara bar to

Kayamkulam bar which is generally known to purchasers as "Quilon area minerals". The ilmenite in this area contains Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) from 58 per cent. to 62 per cent. the remaining being iron oxide and traces of other impurities amounting to less than 1 per cent. It is this iron oxide which renders ilmenite to be attracted by a magnet and the magnetic property of ilmenite is taken advantage of in separating ilmenite from other minerals which are much less magnetic or non-magnetic.

In South Travancore also the raw sand contains the abovementioned materials but in different proportions and it is found from Rajakkamangalam to Colachel and slightly of different composition in and around Leepuram, Thengapattanam etc. The ilmenite in and around Manavalakurichi has a TiO_2 of 54-55 per cent. and more magnetic than that in northern side of Neendakara bar and contains a higher percentage of iron oxide. But the monozite in South Travancore has a higher amount of Thorium oxide than that of Quilon area and South Travancore Minerals are known to buyers as M. K. or Manavalakurichi grade.

Two Companies owned by Europeans began the business of ore-dressing operations at Manavalakurichi and when the deposits were almost used up they shifted their activities to Quilon side where two native concerns also existed from 1935 onwards. Now two firms in North and one firm in South belong to the Government of Travancore-Cochin State and Hopkins & Williams own one factory at Chavara and another at Manavalakurichi and the other at Chavara belongs to different company. Now the only mineral exported by these concerns is ilmenite.

Travancore Mineral Company, Manavalakurichi opened their Chemical Laboratory in 1935 with Mr. Viswanathan and Hopkins & Williams Ltd. started the Chemical Laboratory in 1937 with Mr. K. S. Krishnan as chemist. In 1941 due to war conditions there was very little export and export agencies increased from 1944. From 1944 the Travancore Mineral Concern and Hopkins & Williams were competitors and were controlling the quality of ilmenite by chemical test. The ilmenite fused with bisulphate is extracted with ammonium oxalate solution, the clear liquid is again treated with tannic acid solution to precipitate only the titanium compounds, the precipitate again collected washed, dried and ignited into Titanium dioxide and weighed. The amount of TiO_2 is expressed in percentage. As a result of intensive study and experimentation and collection of analysis-data the sellers as well as buyers were able to establish the fact that TiO_2 in M. K. Grade ilmenite is 54 per cent. or slightly more and 58 per cent.—60 per cent. for Quilon grade. It is claimed by the Chemist that since 1951, the chemist was able to restrict the monozite impurity of .1 per cent. prescribed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

With the above background I will deal with the issue referred for adjudication. The first issue is whether the discharge of Sri Krishnan is legal or illegal. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon on behalf of the Company filed a petition on 1st April 1954 praying to raise two additional issues, namely, whether Sri Krishnan, the Chemist is an employee coming within the definition of a workman as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act and if so, whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to inquire into the dispute. Since it relates to the question of jurisdiction the company can raise the issue and there is no necessity to frame additional issue and I have ordered accordingly. So the learned Advocate on behalf of the Company has contended at the outset that the Chemist is not a workman coming under the definition of Industrial Disputes Act. If I hold that he is not a workman, then I am not competent to decide the question whether the discharge is legal or illegal as there is no industrial dispute.

Sri V. K. Krishna Menon would forcibly argue that Sri K. S. Krishnan is not a workman. According to the contention and argument this is the most important question. But Mr. Balagangadhara Menon on behalf of the Association would lay emphasises on the fact that the Company is incompetent to raise the contention at this stage. That is to say that after having agreed for adjudication, the Company cannot be heard to raise the contention that Sri Krishnan is not a workman. So I have to decide whether the company can raise the contention that Sri Krishnan is not a workman before deciding the question whether he is a workman or not.

The argument of Mr. Balagangadhara Menon is that the Company cannot be heard to contend that Sri Krishnan is not a workman as they have agreed to refer the dispute for adjudication and it was referred by Government under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. That is to say as the management and the representative of the Association have jointly agreed to refer the dispute regarding the discharge of K. S. Krishnan for adjudication, as is seen from Ex. I, proceedings the management cannot question the jurisdiction of the Tribunal on

the ground that there is no industrial dispute. Mr. V. K. K. Menon would strongly reply to the argument that consent cannot confer jurisdiction and that there is no weight in the contention. Further he would also emphasise that the wording of the first issue referred for adjudication brings within its comprehension the contention whether Krishnan is a workman or not. The issue "whether the discharge of Sri K. S. Krishnan is legal or illegal" gives ample scope to the management to contend that Krishnan is not a workman. According to Mr. V. K. K. Menon, if the wording of the issue is "whether the discharge of Sri Krishnan is justifiable or not" the argument of the learned Advocate on behalf of the Association could be considered. That is to say the words "legal or illegal" embraces within its scope the right of the management to question jurisdiction. I may at once point out that this argument cannot be accepted because there is not much difference between the words 'legal' and 'justifiable' as far as the subjective right of the party to contend jurisdiction is concerned.

The question raised by the learned Advocate on behalf of the Association is an important question and Mr. Balagangadhara Menon who is a specialist in Labour Laws and whose experience in conducting industrial disputes before Tribunals is far and wide would submit that such a question is not decided by Industrial Tribunals hitherto. The interesting and instructive arguments advanced by Mr. Balagangadhara Menon both on question of fact and law regarding this matter has to be considered very carefully because I have come across cases of references by Government on the joint requisition of parties but nobody has raised such an important issue hitherto. To appreciate the evidence and to apply the principles of certain decision by competent courts I will narrate the facts of the case as follows:—

In the order of discharge issued to Mr. Krishnan by the Management on 31st August 1953, (Ex. III) the management has contended that Krishnan was not a workman and even then he was sanctioned an ex-gratia payment. It is seen that the management raised the contention that the discharged employee is not a workman from the very beginning as is evident from Ex. III and continued to raise the contention in the conciliation conference, dated 11th September 1953, Ex. VII. There is no hiding of the fact that the management contended from the very beginning that Sri Krishnan is not a workman as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (which will be mentioned as Act hereinafter). In the conciliation conference held on 11th September 1953 Mr. Webster, the General Manager, represented the employer. He has categorically stated that since Krishnan belonged to the Supervisory Staff, even the conciliation officer had no jurisdiction to hold the conciliation conference as is evident from Ex. VII proceedings. Between 11th September 1953 and 18th October 1953 there were several attempts for settlement but at last a settlement was arrived at on 18th October 1953, at the instance of Sri O. Venkatachalam, Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India and copy of the proceedings is marked as Ex. I. It is relevant to copy the whole proceedings below:—

Memorandum of settlement arrived at on 18th October 1953 under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in the Dispute between the Management of Messrs Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Ltd., and the Mineral Companies staff Association, Chavara, Re. discharge of Sri K. S. Krishnan.

PRESENT

Sri O. Venkatachalam, Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Madras.

Representing the Management—

Mr. A. C. Webster, Manager, M/s. Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Ltd., Chavara.

(1) Mr. V. Gangadharan Nair, President, Mineral Companies' Staff Association, Chavara.

(2) Mr. K. E. Kunju Pillai, Secretary, Mineral Companies Staff Association, Chavara.

In view of the disagreement between the Mineral Companies' Staff Association and the Management over the discharge of Sri K. S. Krishnan, Chemist, from the services of Messrs Hopkins & Williams (Trav.) Ltd., Chavara, both the Association and the Management agree to apply jointly to the Government of India, for reference of the dispute to an Industrial Tribunal nearest to Qullon, for adjudication on the following points:—

- (1) Whether the discharge of the said Sri K. S. Krishnan is legal or illegal.
- (2) If the discharge is legal, to what compensation Mr. Krishnan is entitled.

(3) Whether the employees who struck work from 21st September 1953, are entitled to wages for the strike period.

2. Pending the decision of the Tribunal on the above points, Mr. Krishnan will receive Rupees Four hundred monthly, but not as wages since subject to the Tribunal's decision Messrs. Hopkins & Williams (Trar.) Ltd., maintain that he was discharged on 30th September 1953.

3. The Management agrees to withdraw all notices of discharge (excepting Sri K. S. Krishnan) and all notices of vacation of quarters forthwith and the Association agrees to withdraw the strike and Hunger Sathyagraha forthwith.

4. It is hereby recorded that the aforesaid Association represents ALL of the employees who are party to the dispute.

(Sd.) A. C. WEBSTER,

For Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Ltd.,
Manager.

(Sd.) V. GANGADHARAN NAIR,

President, The Mineral Companies Staff
Association, Chavara.

(Sd.) K. E. KUNJU PILLAI,

Secretary, The Mineral Companies Staff
Association, Chavara.

(Sd.) O. VENKATACHALAM,

Regional Labour Commissioner(C) Madras.

Accordingly the Government of India, Labour Ministry have referred the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(2) of the Act.

The above facts are admitted by the Management. Mr. Balagangadhara Menon would emphatically contend that on the admitted facts the Company cannot be heard to contend that Sri Krishnan is not a workman. He would base his argument on the proposition of law that the admission of facts by the company confers jurisdiction to the Tribunal. Mr. V. K. K. Menon on behalf of the company would argue that his client could question jurisdiction even in spite of Ex. I agreement because there could not be any waiver regarding this matter. So the question to be decided is whether the company can contend that the dispute referred is an industrial dispute or not in view of Ex. I agreement. The Government of India have referred the dispute under Section 10(2) of the Act. It says "where the parties to an industrial dispute apply in the prescribed manner, whether jointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Board, Court or Tribunal, the appropriate Government, if satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party, shall make the reference accordingly" That is to say that the appropriate Government shall refer the dispute for adjudication provided.

(i) There is joint or separate application in the prescribed form.

(ii) and that the persons applying represent the majority of each party.

If the two ingredients are satisfied it is mandatory on the part of the appropriate Government to refer the dispute for adjudication and Section 10(2) is distinct from Section 10(1) because under Section 10(1) the discretion is vested with the Government to refer the dispute for adjudication because Section 10(1) (c) reads as follows:—

"If any industrial dispute exists or is apprehended the appropriate Government may by order in writing refer the dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication". Hence while under Section 10(1) (c) the entire discretion vest with appropriate Government under section 10(2) the appropriate Government has got absolutely no discretion to refer a dispute for adjudication. In the former case the Government can go into the question whether there is an industrial dispute or apprehension of an industrial dispute. The Government can also go into the question whether the dispute which exist or apprehended is an industrial dispute or not. What is meant by an industrial dispute is also defined in Section 2(k) of the Act "as any dispute or difference between employers and employees or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with conditions of labour of any person". So the existence of a dispute which must develop into an industrial dispute must have two facts, namely, parties to the dispute and subject matter of the dispute as contemplated under Section 2(k). Only when the dispute is an industrial dispute, the provisions of the Act come to the rescue of the parties. Before referring a dispute for adjudication or to a court of Enquiry, the Act provided

machinery for settlement of the dispute under Sections 4 and 5 namely conciliation officers and Board of Conciliation. Even though the machinery contemplated under Section 4 and 5 can deal with only industrial disputes I do not contend that simply because a dispute is handled by the machinery under Sections 4 and 5 of the Act the parties to it are stopped from contending that it is not an industrial dispute. Nevertheless the process of distillation becomes stronger till the Conciliation Officers make a report under Section 12 to the Government. In this stage the Conciliation Officer has to see that he has to deal with only industrial disputes as defined under Section 2(k) and not any other disputes. Even after that under Section 10(1) (c) the Government have the right to consider the question whether it is an industrial dispute or not but under Section 10(2) it has reached the climax and the Government have absolutely no discretion. So the responsibilities of the parties in the admission of facts also vary accordingly.

Hence it has to be considered what is the degree of responsibility of the parties to a dispute when they enter into an agreement whether they apply jointly or separately for adjudication under Section 10(2) of the Act. When the parties apply for adjudication jointly or separately, they admit that an industrial dispute exist or apprehended and the only point on which Government will have to get satisfied is that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. This clearly and definitely means that the parties who are jointly or separately applying for adjudication admit that the parties to the dispute and subject of the dispute are such as to be included under the definition of industrial dispute as defined under Section 2(k) of the Act. It is because of this voluntary admission and ready consent on the part of the parties, that law does not give any option to the appropriate Government to use its discretion in referring that dispute for adjudication unlike in the case of a reference under Section 10(1) (c). A report of a Conciliation Officer under Section 12 of the Act gives an opportunity to the appropriate Government to consider the question whether the parties and subject matter of the dispute are such as to give jurisdiction to a Tribunal. In the case before me there is no question regarding the representative character of the persons applying for adjudication. Regarding the parties to the dispute there is no contention that it is an individual dispute. The only contention is with regard to the subject matter of the dispute, namely, the discharge of Sri Krishnan, Chemist. Since any person in Section 2(k) connotes only workman the discharge of Krishnan, who was as alleged in the supervisory staff, cannot be the subject-matter of an industrial dispute. The company which was considering from the beginning that Sri Krishnan was not a workman has admitted in Ex. I agreement that the discharge of Sri Krishnan could legitimately be the subject matter of an industrial dispute conferring jurisdiction to the Industrial Tribunal. It is also seen from Ex. I, agreement which is reproduced above, that not only the Company agreed to refer the dispute for adjudication but they have agreed also to the issues that are framed for adjudication. Hence there is unequivocal admission on the part of the Company which subsequently confirms the dispute as an industrial dispute. Unhesitatingly the Tribunal has jurisdiction to adjudicate the industrial dispute.

To substantiate this Mr. Balagangadhara Menon cites a ruling by the High Court of Pepsu reported in A.I.R. 1953 Pepsu 9. In this case the petitioner under Art. 226 alleged that certain Government Orders are illegal and *ultra vires* being infringements of his fundamental right and being in contravention of Art. 31, his conduct in acquiescing in the orders and requisitioning thereunder and not questioning their legality for a year has to be considered. It does not, however, mean that because of his conduct he is stopped from questioning the legality of the order. But his conduct has a very important bearing on the question whether he should be allowed to have the matter decided in his petition under Art. 226. It is held by the High Court "After all when a valuable right is guaranteed to a person either by constitution or by some other law it is ordinarily open to him to waive that right unless there is express or implied provision to the contrary". In this case the Chief Justice has observed in the course of his judgement that "It will be clear from the brief survey of events given above that the various notifications and orders, the legality of which the petitioner questions were made and promulgated more than a year ago and not only the petitioner did not raise any objection to them, but in a way he even admitted the legality of them because in the documents (A & B), he executed on 25th October 1951 and 14th November 1951, he acknowledged the right that the Government had acquired by requisitioning his wagons I cannot help observing that his conduct has got a very important bearing on the question whether he should be allowed to have the matter decided in this petition". The underlines are mine. This authoritative decision quoted by the learned Advocate lays down that a right acquired by constitution or by some law can be waived unless there is an express or implied provision to the contrary. The right conferred by the Industrial Disputes Act to question the

competency of Tribunal to adjudicate the dispute on the ground that the subject-matter of the dispute is not an industrial dispute on the ground that the discharge is not that of a workman is waived by the party and it is clear that there is neither an express nor an implied provision to the contrary. If in Ex. I, the party reserved his right to question the status of the discharged employee it can be construed either as an express or implied provision to the contrary. Hence I have absolutely no hesitation that the company has waived its right after Ex. I. agreement. Another aspect which is brought to my notice by Mr. Menon, is the conduct of the company in submitting to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and then repudiating it. Mr. Menon relies on the ruling reported in A.L.R. 1927 Madras, 130. In this case their Lordship observed "where an application armed with a point either of law or of fact which would oust the jurisdiction of the lower court has elected to argue a case on its merits before that court, he must be taken to have submitted himself to a jurisdiction which he cannot be allowed afterwards to seek to repudiate by applying for a *certiorari* We see no warrant in the case for drawing any such distinction, because in our opinion the test that they lay down is whether the applicant armed with a point either of law or of fact, which would oust the jurisdiction of the lower court, has elected to argue a case on its merits before that court. If so he has submitted himself to a jurisdiction which he can't be allowed afterwards to seek to repudiate. We are of opinion that the applicant has so conducted himself as to preclude this court from exercising a discretionary jurisdiction in his favour". After knowing the functions of a Tribunal and a Civil Court I am not prepared to accept the principle enunciated in the ruling mentioned above and I accept the reasoning of Mr. V. K. K. Menon in doing so. After finding that the Company cannot contend successfully whether the Chemist is a workman or not in view of their admission of the fact, I think there is no necessity to go into the question whether Sri Krishnan is a workman or not and find that I have jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute.

The issue to be decided is whether the discharge of Sri Krishnan is legal or illegal. The reason alleged by the company for the discharge is that services of a Chemist is not only essential but is also unnecessary. The Company has also explained how it was unnecessary. In the face of this allegation the burden of proof is heavily on the Company to prove that the services of a Chemist, whose services were needed from the very inception of this Company were unnecessary. To be more correct the Company has to prove that the services of a Chemist were unnecessary at the time when Mr. Krishnan, Chemist was discharged. The Association would allege that Sri Krishnan was discharged on account of his active trade union activities and the Association has to prove the contention.

Even though both the learned Advocates have brought in almost all correspondences between the parties and too much of facts in this case and elaborately argued I will be within my bounds to take into consideration only such evidence and submission which are relevant for my purpose in deciding the issue.

The only ground on which Sri Krishnan was discharged is stated clearly and lucidly on page 6 of the statement filed by the Company on 8th February 1954. It is useful to reproduce it here.—At the conference of 23rd December 1952, convened by the Atomic Energy Commission, the representatives of the Travancore Mineral Companies were duly advised as follows:—"As the Radiometric method is very simple, expeditious and reliable, in future greater reliance should be placed on this method of Monazite determination". Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar the highest authority in India on the subject has written us as follows.—"The chemical method worked out by Mr. Viswanathan seems to be quite simple and can give results within 20 per cent. accuracy as shown by trial samples. It can be relied upon for preliminary testing except for samples close to the prescribed limit. Since the equipment for Radiometric method is available now there may be no need to spend even two hours in chemical test when the same can be done in 5 minutes Radiometrically". The relevant correspondence received from the Government of India will be produced before the Tribunal.

In the light of what is said above it will be perfectly clear how it would have been foolish on one part if we did not shift over from the chemical method to the new Radiometric method?"

The above passage from the statement of the Company would clearly show that it was the advice of the Atomic Energy Commission as disclosed in the conference held on 23rd December 1952 that was responsible for the Company to think that it was foolish if they did not shift over from chemical method to new Radiometric method and ultimately the Company has decided to discharge Sri Krishnan. In short the main reason is the advice of the Atomic Energy Commission the copy of which is marked as Ex. XXXVI. Ex. XXXVI is the copy of a

letter in January 1953 from Dr. D. N. Wadia, Geological Adviser to the Atomic Energy Commission in which is enclosed a copy of minutes of the conference between the Atomic Energy Commission and the representatives of the Travancore Mineral Companies held at 4-30 P.M. on 23rd December 1952 at Alwaye. It will be seen from this that the conference had discussed 8 items and the particular matter is the 7th item. Regarding introduction of a standard method of estimating the monazite content of ilmenite which could be adopted by all the mineral companies it is stated. "It was agreed that pending the evolving of a new method of testing with a G. M. Counter, the present standard method prescribed by the Atomic Energy Commission should be followed. Mr. Viswanathan stated that he had worked out a chemical method for such testing. He has requested to send to the Geological Adviser a detailed note on it for consideration". Copies of the minutes of the conference was sent to the Travancore Mineral Companies and Hopkin & Williams Ltd. The latter sent their reply on 23rd January 1953, a copy of which is marked as Ex. XXXVII. Regarding the suggestion of method of test the Company has stated in Ex. XXXVII. "It is known to the commission that our Directorate are anxious to keep up to date and work according to the latest developments of science. To this end we have the first physicist employed in the Industry who uses the electronic Geiger Counter. When we have more experience of Travancore working conditions for this apparatus we intend making a report which may assist in designing future apparatus". In the Alwaye conference the Atomic Energy Commission undertook to consider the matter suggested by Mr. Viswanathan of Travancore Mineral Concern. After considering the method, Dr. D. N. Wadia has sent the opinion of Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar and this letter is Ex. XXV. There Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar has stated "The chemical method worked out by Mr. Viswanathan seems to be quite simple and can give results within 20 per cent. accuracy as shown by trial samples. It can be relied upon for preliminary testing except for samples close to the prescribed limit".

"Since the equipment for radiometric method is available now, there may be no need to spend even 2 hours in chemical test when the same can be done in 5 minutes radiometrically.

Details of the method evolved at the R.M.S. Laboratory for quick radiometric determination of monazite content were passed on to the T.I.F.R. for constructing and supplying the equipment. One such unit has already been supplied to M/s. Hopkin and Williams Ltd., and others can also obtain it from T.I.F.R.". This is the expert opinion of Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar on the comparative merits of the chemical methods and Radiometric method sent to the companies on 19th February 1953. Even though Mr. Balagangadhara Menon argues that this opinion cannot be accepted as expert opinion under Section 42 of the evidence unless the persons giving the opinion is subjected to cross-examination, I do not accept this proposition of law because it is a direction issued by a Department of the Government of India, Ministry of Industry. Regarding the merits of the method as suggested by Dr. Bhatnagar Mr. Viswanathan, the Chemist of Travancore Mineral Concern who was examined as EW1, would assert that chemical method is better one. Even though there is neither necessity nor I am competent to pronounce an opinion on this question I must think that the opinion of such an eminent person as Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar should weigh consideration and respect, and it seems ludicrous that Mr. Viswanathan deposes that chemical method is a better one after having no experience of the Physical method. It is clear from Ex. XXV letter from Dr. D. N. Wadia that the Atomic Energy Commission has decided after comparing the two methods that radiometric method has to be followed by the mineral companies in February 1953 and Krishnan was discharged in August 1953 and hence the contention of the company that on the advice of Atomic Energy Commission the chemist had become unnecessary would seem to be convincing. But Mr. Balagangadhara Menon would canvass for the position that (1) the alleged reason is not the real reason and (2) the company is not bound to accept the direction of the Atomic Energy Commission in the matter.

I will examine the contention of the Association. It is strongly urged by Mr. Menon on behalf of the Association that the alleged reasons on the basis of which the chemist was discharged was not the real reason for the discharge. I have stated above that the reason alleged by the company is the advice of Atomic Energy Commission contained in Ex. XXV on the decision of Ex. XXVII conference. It was in January and February of 1953 and Krishnan was discharged in August 1953. But Mr. Menon would point out that the company decided to discharge the chemist and steps have been actually taken long before January 1953. He would bring to my notice Ex. XXII which contains the copies of telegram exchanged between Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar, Physicist, R.M.S. Laboratory, Delhi and Lt. General Howard of Hopkin & Williams Ltd. On a scrutiny of Ex. XXII it

would be clear that the company was trying to secure the services of one R. Viswanathan. Mr. Viswanathan who was examined as EW3 has also sworn to that he came to know that there was a vacancy in the company from one of his university professors in August 1952. A reading of the telegram from the company and Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar as disclosed from Ex. XXII would prove that the company was trying to get the services of somebody in place of the chemist before August 1952 and as soon as they secured the services of Mr. Viswanathan, the company took no time in corresponding with authorities in New Delhi. There is no documentary evidence to show the circumstances under which Ex. XXVI correspondence entered. But the sworn statement of Mr. K. Ramakrishnan, Assistant to the Manager, Hopkin & Williams Ltd., who was examined as EW2 has stated to a question in chief examination. "In July 1952, the Managing Director General Howard who was out in India and he had received reports that the ilmenite already produced might not pass the specification prescribed by Government of India of 1 per cent. monazite. He had been at Delhi during that month in connection with some other matters and took advantage to discuss with Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar, Physicist. Dr. Bhatnagar advised General Howard to select an M.Sc. Physics graduate and sent to him for training to operate the electric machine which was used by Dr. Bhatnagar to determine the monazite content of ilmenite from Travancore. On General Howard's arrival in Travancore selected Mr. Viswanathan M.Sc. and sent him to New Delhi for training. Thus the Physicist was appointed". Mr. Ramakrishnan, being the Assistant to the Manager may be in the know of things and hence there is no reason to disbelieve him. Even though the Association would try to picture him as one who was responsible for the discharge of Mr. Krishnan I must think that the Association is not justified and he is one whose words deserve consideration. The circumstances under which the physicist was appointed as disclosed from Ex. XXII and the deposition of EW2 would throw further light on the anxiety of the company to do away with the services of the chemist. Unlike any other job, the job of the chemist could not be done away with all of a sudden because testing is a scientific and continuous process and some method of testing has to be substituted before the existing one is discontinued. It is clear that even before July 1952, the Company had decided to substitute the method of test done by Sri Krishnan and with this idea Mr. Howard, the Managing Director of the company might have contacted authorities at New Delhi. Correspondences passed then between them (Ex. XXII), Mr. Viswanathan was sent to New Delhi with a letter of introduction (Ex. XXIII) on 1st September 1952. Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar gave a certificate of competency on 16th October 1952 (Ex. XXIV) and he was appointed as Physicist before the Alwaye conference between the representatives of the companies and Atomic Energy Commission. Thus it is crystal clear that the alleged reason that the advice of the Atomic Energy Commission given in the Alwaye conference on 23rd December 1952 is not the real reason for the appointment of a physicist in November 1952 and subsequent discharge of the chemist in August 1953.

Mr. Balagangadhara Menon would further argue and it is also the contention of the Association, that the real reason for discharge is victimisation. But Mr. V. K. K. Menon would urge that the shift from one test to another test as per instruction from Atomic Energy Commission is the reason irrespective of the time when and how the physicist was appointed. But in view of definite contention of the company as soon from the letter of discharge (Ex. II) and statement of the company Mr. V. K. K. Menon cannot successfully contend otherwise. Mr. Balagangadhara Menon would argue in detail with reference to documents and other evidence in the case that Mr. Krishnan was an active member of the Mineral Companies Staff Association. It is claimed that there was smooth relationship between the Association and Mr. Growther the predecessor of Mr. Webster and that the chemist was mainly responsible for the good relationship. As soon as Mr. Webster took charge as Assistant Manager, who was virtually the manager, he issued a circular fixing designation to certain employees of the staff, a copy which is filed as Ex. B dated 16th April 1952. To this the Association made its protest as is evident from Ex. C dated 23rd April 1952. On 23rd May 1952, most of the members of the staff made a representation to the Managing Director through the Assistant to the General Manager placing certain demands. This is followed by a memorandum of agreement arrived at the conciliation conferences between the parties in the presence of the conciliation Officer (Central) a copy of which is marked as Ex. E and E(1) dated 18th and 19th February 1953. A reading of Ex. E(1) would show that there is a real dispute between Mr. Webster representing the management and the Staff Association. The later would claim that many privileges such as shipping bonus which they were enjoying before Mr. Webster came into the management were denied. Hence it is not very difficult to see that the relationship between Mr. Webster as Manager and Association was not as desirable as it ought to be and I am not finding fault with any party for such a state of

affairs. It is strongly suggested in the cross-examination of Mr. Webster that the Chemist was participating in the conferences between the management and Association held for the settlement of differences between the parties. Even though Mr. Webster denies it, there is sufficient evidence in the case to show that Mr. Krishnan is very zealous of the rights of his fellow employees in the staff and had incurred the displeasure of the manager on account of his activities in the welfare of the Association. One circumstance pointed out by Mr. Menon throws some more light in the matter. R. F. H. Crowther was the manager of the Company for a long time and Krishnan has worked as a chemist under him and it seems that Mr. Crowther had got a good impression about the chemist as it is clear from Ex. N, certificate issued by him. Mr. Webster was appointed as Assistant to Mr. Crowther, the General Manager in March 1952 and Mr. Crowther left for Manavalakurichi where there is a branch office for Hopkin & Williams Ltd.. Mr. Webster was the *de facto* General Manager as soon as he was appointed from March 1952 and Mr. Crowther's services were dispensed with by the company in September 1952 while he was at Manavalakurichi. The relationship between Mr. Crowther and the company was not a pleasant one as suggested by Mr. Menon at the time of parting and Mr. Krishnan being in the good books of the Ex-General Manager, it is only human and natural that the new manager would have been confronted with a difficult problem in a new concern, the like of which he had no occasion to deal. This is all the more difficult when there would be rival groups in the employees of the company. Mr. Menon lays much emphasis on Ex. G, which is a letter from Mr. Crowther to Hopkin & Williams Ltd., dated 3rd January 1953. This contains copy of telegram addressed to Mr. Crowther by one Mr. Krishnan. It is difficult to make out anything from Ex. G. But Mr. Menon submits that on 24th December 1952 just after the Alwaye conference, somebody sent a telegram from Ernakulam to Mr. Crowther regarding that attempts to sabotage failed and this telegram was sent in the name of Krishnan. The intention of those who sent the telegram is to cause ill feeling in the minds of the management against the chemist Mr. Krishnan who was still in service. Though it is not clear who has sent the telegram or not, the suggestion of Mr. Menon that some force is working against Krishnan and trying to influence the new manager seems to gain ground in the particular contest of this case.

The learned Advocate on behalf of the Association would rely on Ex. D to prove that Mr. Webster has got enmity towards staff in general and towards Krishnan in particular. Ex. D is a copy of a representation to the Managing Director of Hopkin & Williams Ltd., at London sent through the Assistant to the General Manager (Mr. Webster). Mr. Webster took charge in March 1952 and Ex. D letter was dated May 1952 and in Ex. D it was pointed out that there was some misunderstanding between Association and the Board of Management and the Assistant Manager was responsible. In the last para. of Ex. D it is stated "We regret that the Assistant to the General Manager, being quite new to this position and having had no opportunity to appreciate and testify to the magnitude of our earnest endeavours prior to his arrival at Chavara, has necessitated our writing to you this letter". This is a strong indictment by the staff on the Assistant Manager who was the *de facto* manager. It may be, as suggested by Mr. Balagangadhara Menon that Mr. Webster might have felt uncomfortable on account of the attitude of the staff in general but the fact remains that the chemist is also one in the staff who has participated in the conciliation conferences and fought for the rights of the staff. Hence there is preponderance of evidence in this case to prove that there was no love lost between Sri Krishnan and Mr. Webster and some ulterior influence was working against Krishnan in widening the gulf between the parties. Under these circumstances Mr. Webster availed of the earliest opportunity when he heard that there was some other method of testing monazite content in ilmenite and proceeded to put the axis first on Mr. Krishnan. This explains the correspondence in July between Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar and Managing Director, the endeavour to find out a physicist and his appointment in November 1952 long before the instruction from Atomic Energy Commission in March 1953.

Mr. Balagangadhara Menon would also convincingly argue that the company could have objected to the implementation of the suggestion of the conference on 23rd December 1952 (Ex. XXXVI) because the company could have objected to other instructions of New Delhi authorities by their reply, a copy of which is Ex. XXXVII if they wanted. It is also strongly urged on behalf of the Association that if the Manager was not actuated with ulterior motives, he could have resisted the suggestion of the conference as was done by other similar managements who participated in the conference. It is also in evidence that certain other recommendations of Ex. XXXVI conference are not still put into effect by the company.

Mr. P. Balagangadhara Menon would argue with clarity that the services of a chemist are absolutely necessary for the progress of the industry. But I do not enter into the merits of the question because there is no necessity to do so for the present purpose. Mr. V. K. K. Menon strongly and lucidly refutes any suggestion of victimisation by the Management and assert that his client was very magnanimous in conceding the demands of the labour. But it has to be stated clearly that his forcible arguments are not supported by reliable evidence in the case. His searching cross-examination of witness, undaunted arguments and clear exposition of law do not carry conviction and on a consideration of all the evidence and other circumstances in this case I have absolutely no hesitation in holding that the manager wanted to do away with the services of Mr. Krishnan when he found that he was very inconvenient subordinate and hence he was actuated with ulterior motives and a spirit of victimisation. Hence the discharge was thoroughly unjustifiable and illegal.

The next issue is if the discharge is legal to what compensation Mr. Krishnan is entitled. This issue means, as suggested by Mr. Balagangadhara Menon, that if the discharge is illegal the only remedy is reinstatement. Ordinarily in any case of unjustifiable termination of services the natural remedy is reinstatement with back wages. But in the peculiar circumstances of this case I do not think reinstatement will be in the interest of the industry. The work done by chemist is testing of monazite content in the ilmenite. Atomic Energy Commission has suggested a better method of testing and the company has accepted it and installed machinery and physicist was appointed. To ask the company to take back a chemist to do the work of testing is unfair and would cause additional liability on the industry over and above unhealthy competition within the company. Further as far as this industry is concerned the cost of production and the control of market are done by other agencies over which the management has no control. Further when the Atomic Energy Commission has evolved a better method, I am incompetent to ask the company to utilise the services of a chemist for the purpose. Employing a person without utilising his services would be a charitable affair and this company is not intended to be a charitable institution. Hence so long as radiometric method is in vogue and a physicist is doing the work, I will be doing a disservice to the industry if I ask the company to reinstate the discharged employee. Having in mind the progress of the industry and the additional unnecessary burden to the management I don't order reinstatement.

The next question is what is the compensation to be awarded to the discharged employee. The question of compensation is a question of fact depending upon the merits of each case. It is not the ordinary retrenchment we usually see in the industrial world. The Labour Appellate Tribunal in the General Motors India Ltd. 41 monthly rated workmen decided on 2nd April 1953 has laid down some sound guiding principles in awarding compensation. They observe "Retrenchment Relief is not a question of law but a question of fact depending upon varying circumstances existing at the date when retrenchment takes place when persons are retrenched they have nothing to fall back upon and subjected to the strains and stresses of unemployment, and retrenchment relief is given by Tribunals to soften the rigors of the hardship which those unfortunate employees have to undergo; nor must be taken to say that certain other factors are altogether absent from consideration when we decide question of retrenchment relief. When a person is divested of his employment he suddenly loses a career on which he had started with the hope and expectancy of a life long career of society, and even when he succeeds fresh employment he will have to start a fresh career with all its disadvantages and we can't altogether ignore this aspect of the matter. Therefore when considering the appropriate retrenchment relief applicable to any particular case we have to take into account the sum total of all these factors including the wage scales prevailing in the concern, the rate of provident fund, the scheme of gratuity or other indirect benefits which an employee ordinarily receives while in the employ of the concern, together with the financial capacity of the concern to pay retrenchment relief and the state of the labour market for it must be our first endeavour to protect a retrenched employee and his family as far as it is possible for us to do so and to the extent that the company's finances permit against that depressing period in which he has to search for employment". This decision lays down the broad principles that should guide a Tribunal in deciding compensation to retrenched workmen.

But in this particular case it is a discharge which is unjustifiable and illegal and I have held that the ordinary remedy is reinstatement but in the peculiar condition of the industry, I did not order accordingly having in mind the prosperity of the industry and also the burden of the management. I have to show the same consideration which I have shown to the management and industry to the discharged employee also having in mind the peculiar circumstances of the

person and his future. It is to be borne in mind that as I do not want to burden the management unnecessarily by ordering reinstatement I do not want to burden the life of an employee who was unjustifiably discharged by giving ordinary re-trenchment benefit alone. Sri Krishnan is a graduate in Chemistry and he has spent the best part of his life in the service of the company having joined the company in 1937 with a break of service for about 3 years when the company was also closed due to war condition. He is on the wrong side of 45 having a big family. The most important aspect to be considered is the magnitude of unemployment of educated person in this country. I have personal knowledge of this staggering problem of educated unemployment in this State and it is no exaggeration when I say that hundreds of graduates crowd the Employment Exchange office whenever a vacancy for an inferior post is advertised. The chances of Mr. Krishnan getting a suitable employment in the near future is far and remote and in all probability he has to fight against poverty on account of the loss of employment due to no fault of his. An educated man reaching an age after 45 cannot be expected to go for manual work but the strain and stress of life is so serious that he has to fall back upon any avocation of life. His case becomes more pitiable when I see that he has to support a big family. It is pointed out that there are no schemes for retirement benefits for a long time in the Company. Loss of employment is a very serious matter especially for a man who is a graduate and who could not ordinarily expect any employment in this State at this critical time when youths with high academic qualifications are loitering in the streets in search of job however low it may be. Mr. Menon would also point out that the financial condition of a mineral concern is sufficiently sound as to bear the heaviest compensation ever awarded by any of the Tribunals. Mr. Krishnan was all along a very enthusiastic employee and from his deposition it strikes me that he is immensely interested in the progress of the industry. On a consideration of these factors I hold that an amount of Rs. 7,500 has to be awarded for loss of employment over and above retrenchment compensation equal to 1 month's salary for each year of service. He was in service for 9 and odd years and he is entitled to claim a compensation of Rs. 4,000 (10×400). It is pointed out that there is no scheme for retrenchment benefits, but if there is any scheme he is eligible to get the benefits, under it. He is also entitled to get bonus and other claims till the date of discharge.

Mr. V. K. K. Menon would submit that the amounts received by Mr. Krishnan according to Ex. I, agreement, should be included in the compensation awarded. Mr. Balagangadhara Menon resists the argument. Ex. I is a memorandum of settlement in which regarding this matter it is stated "pending the decision of the Tribunal on the above points Mr. Krishnan will receive Rs. 400 monthly but not as wages since subject to Tribunal's decision Mr. Hopkins & Williams Ltd., maintain that he was discharged on 30th September 1953". Even though the management has attempted to prove that the intention of the parties is to treat this as part of compensation to be awarded the words in the agreement are clear and requires no clarification and I believe that the management is not pressing it and I award accordingly. It has to be pointed out that the claims of Mr. Krishnan will be considered by the management whenever the concern feels the necessity of appointing a chemist.

The last issue to be decided is whether the employees who struck work from 21st September, 1953 are entitled to wages for the strike period.

Mr. Krishnan was discharged on 31st August, 1953 and on 1st September, 1953 the Association issued a strike notice that unless the discharged employee was taken back the Association would launch direct action including strike. While it is contended that strike which began from 21st September, 1953 was unjustifiable, it is also emphasised that employees like shift enginemen who have struck work, should not be given wages. The question whether shift enginemen and similar employees are entitled to get wages for strike period can be gone into only after deciding the question whether strike is justifiable or not.

A strike may be legal but unjustifiable, legal and justifiable, illegal but justifiable and also illegal and unjustifiable. This strike is *prima facie* legal but the question is whether it is justifiable or not. Mr. V. K. K. Menon very emphatically place before as a proposition of law whether the Tribunal can tolerate such strikes in concerns engaged in the manufacture of rare earths. He has ably narrated the chains of incidents and correspondence between the parties and convincingly argued that the strike is thoroughly unjustifiable. No doubt strike is a legitimate weapon in the armoury of the working class but my confirmed view is that this weapon can be used only under very extraordinary circumstances. It is gratifying to notice that working class has begun to recognise the efficacy of the machinery for settlement of disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act but there is a tendency among a section of trade union leadership to misuse

the collective bargaining capacity of the workers in launching direct action with ulterior objects. This has to be discouraged. On going through the evidence in the case I am absolutely convinced that such extraordinary circumstances did not exist here. On account of the prolonged strike which continued for about a month there was loss of production of rare earths and this has caused serious loss to both parties and also to the nation at large. This is a time when every citizen has to contribute his mite for building up of a prosperous nation and the responsibility of the working class is no less. It is not quite out of place to refer to the fact that due to frequent strikes and lockouts, those who are responsible for them are retarding the industrial progress of the nation. Here the case is worse, because this strike was launched under the leadership of the Staff Association the members of which are expected to be more responsible in their duties towards themselves and to the country. It is in evidence that the management was prepared from the start to settle the dispute through conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. When there are democratic and constitutional machinery to settle the differences, it passes my apprehension why staff has resorted to this extraordinary weapon. I can understand the use of this weapon when the management refused to settle the dispute as contemplated under the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence I hasten to hold that the strike was thoroughly unjustifiable and the strikers are not entitled to get wages and decide the issue against the Association.

The claim of refund of wages already received by strikers is not within my jurisdiction in deciding the issue and I am helpless to order refund.

I pass this Award in terms specified above and this comes into effect from the date of publication according to Section 17 of the Act. The management is liable to pay the whole amount in a lump sum within 6 weeks from the date of taking effect of Award.

In the nature of the decision both parties will bear their costs.

TRIVANDRUM;
The 29th January, 1955.

K. N. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI,
Industrial Tribunal (Central).

APPENDIX

Exhibits marked for the Mineral Companies Staff Association

A. Copy of letter of Association to Regional Labour Commissioner regarding duties of Chemist, dated 4th December, 1953.

B. Official Titles of personnel—circular sent by Assistant to General Manager, dated 16th April, 1952.

C. Representation by staff on 'Official Titles', dated 23rd April, 1952.

D. Copy of representation by staff to Managing Director through Assistant to General Manager, dated 23rd May, 1952.

E. Copy of memorandum of agreement, dated 18th and 19th February, 1953 between the Association and Company.

E1. Copy of the minutes of conciliation proceedings, dated 18th February, 1953 and 19th February, 1953 between Association and Company.

F. Copy of Works Instructions No. 17, dated 9th December, 1952.

G. Copy of Mr. Crowther's letter to Hopkin & Williams Ltd., dated 3rd January, 1953.

H. Laboratory Record Book No. 14 from 1st December, 1952—page 214.

H(1). Laboratory Record Book No. 14 from 1st December, 1952—page 208.

J. Flow sheet prepared by the Chief Engineer.

K. Manager's letter to Chemist regarding incentive bonus, dated 14th August, 1952.

L. Company's letter to Association regarding the appointment of Beach Master, dated 21st October, 1952.

M. (Series) Chemical Laboratory Records (7 books) and Physical Laboratory Records (2 books)—Test Report on the production of 7th July, 1953.

N. Certificate issued by Mr. R. F. H. Crowther to K. S. Krishnan, dated 2nd April, 1941.

O. Assistant Manager's reply on K. S. Krishnan's note (S. V. Iyer's samples), dated 14th October, 1952.

P. Memorandum of demands, dated 22nd December, 1952.

Q. Minutes of discussions held in the office of the Manager at Chavara, dated 26th June, 1953.

R. Letter from manager to Chemist, dated 4th February, 1953.

S. Work instruction No. 20, dated 30th December, 1952.

S(A). Work instruction No. 21, dated 12th January, 1953.

S(B). Work instruction No. 6, dated 18th July, 1952.

S(C). Correspondence on works instruction No. 21, dated 13th January, 1953.

T. Mining agency agreement, dated 24th September, 1946.

U. F I R in Petty No. 37/53, dated 13th October, 1953.

U1. Deposition given by Sub-Inspector of Police in C.C. No. 701 of 1953, dated 13th October, 1953.

U2. Deposition given by D.W1, dated 11th December, 1953.

U3. Deposition given by D.W2, dated 12th January, 1954.

U4. Orders of the Magistrate, dated 12th January, 1954.

Y. Mineral specification.

Exhibits marked for the Employer

I. Memorandum of settlement between the Company and the Staff Association in the presence of Regional Labour Commissioner regarding the discharge of Sri K. S. Krishnan.

II. Discharge notice to Krishnan from company on 31st August, 1953.

III. Letter accompanying discharge notice to the chemist.

IV. Standing Orders of the Company.

V. Letter by the Secretary of the Association to the manager, dated 1st September, 1953.

VI. Company's letter to the Secretary, dated 2nd September, 1953.

VII. Minutes of the Conciliation proceedings between the Company and the Association, dated 11th September, 1953.

VIII. Notice of strike to the company, dated 12th September, 1953.

IX. Notice of the company to the members of the Staff Association, dated 18th September, 1953.

X. Pamphlet of the Staff Association, dated 29th January, 1929.

XI. Management's letter to Inspector of Police, Chavara.

XII. Management's notice, dated 21st September, 1953 to Members of the Staff Association.

XIII. Copy of letter, dated 28th September, 1953 sent by the Company to the watcher.

XIII(A). Copy of letter, dated 28th September, 1953 sent by the Company.

XIV. President's letter to the Company, dated 14th October, 1953.

XV. Company's reply to President, dated 16th October, 1953.

XVI. President's letter to management advising acceptance of agreement, dated 19th October, 1953.

XVII. Memorandum of settlement, dated 7th November, 1953.

XVIII. Statement showing date of sampling tons Chavara Results and Delhi monozite percentage.

XIX. Statement showing production results of Physical and Chemical laboratory.

XX. Confirmatory letter from Regional Labour Commissioner, dated 1st December, 1953.

XX(A). Regional Labour Commissioner's telegram, dated 30th November, 1953.

XXI. Copy of Company's letter to Regional Labour Commissioner, dated 3rd December, 1953.

XXI(A). Copy of company's telegram to Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras, dated 2nd December, 1953.

XXII. Copy of General Howard's letter from Chavara to Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar, dated 28th August, 1952.

XXIII. Copy of General Howard's letter to Dr. A. S. Bhatnagar.

XXIV. Copy of Dr. Bhatnagar's certificate to Physicist, dated 16th October, 1952.

- XXV. Letter from Dr. Wadia with copy of enclosure, dated 3rd March, 1953.
- XXVI. Copy of company's telegram to Regional Labour Commissioner regarding commencement of strike.
- XXVII. Copy of company's telegram to Regional Labour Commissioner regarding picketting and removal of picketers by Police, dated 21st September, 1953.
- XXVIII. Notice to all the employees of the company, dated 13th October, 1953.
- XXIX. Copy of notice to Mr. V. K. K. Pillai by registered post, dated 3rd October, 1953.
- XXX. Copy of notice to Mr. R. Ramanathan sent by registered post, dated 3rd October, 1953.
- XXXI. Minutes of joint discussions, dated 29th April, 1953.
- XXXII. K. S. Krishn's letter of resignation, dated 3rd March, 1941.
- XXXIII. General manager's reply to Sri Krishnan, dated 4th March, 1951.
- XXXIV. K. S. Krishnan's letter to Company, dated 31st May, 1943.
- XXXV. K. S. Krishnan's letter to the Company, dated 12th March, 1944.
- XXXVI. Copy of minutes of Alwaye conference with covering letter, dated January, 1953.
- XXXVII. Copy of letter of objection by company, dated 23rd January, 1953.
- XXXVIII. Travancore-Cochin Government's Order regarding monozite restriction, dated 25th May, 1950.
- XXXIX. Copy of telegram to Regional Labour Commission to end strike.
- XL. Copy of letter from Manager to Sri R. Viswanathan.
- XLI. Gover. letter, dated 30th May, 1950 intimating limitation of monozite.
- XLII. Copy of *Gazette of India*, dated 14th August, 1953, Ilmenite (Control of Export) Order, 1953.
- XLIII. Copy of *Gazette of India*, Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953, dated 19th May, 1953.
- XLIV. Page 202, Book No. 13 of M. Series.
- XLV. Page 359 of Book No. 13.
- XLVI. Sri K. S. Krishnan's note, dated 8th June, 1950 to General Manager.
- XLVII. Time sheet of Thankappan Pillai.
- XLVIII. Sri K. S. Krishnan's comment on B. Type Separators, dated 28th July, 1952.
- XLIX. Reply, dated 22nd July, 1952 by the Shift Engineer.

Witnesses examined for Association

- WW1. Sri P. Wiswanathan.
- WW2. Sri A. Hariharakrishna Iyer.
- WW3. Sri K. S. Krishnan.
- WW4. Sri V. V. Joseph.
- WW5. Sri S. Ramanathan.

Witnesses examined for the Employer

- EW1. Sri A. C. Webster.
- EW2. Sri K. Ramakrishna Iyer.
- EW3. Sri R. Viswanathan.
- EW4. Sri P. George John.

K. N. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI,
Industrial Tribunal (Central).

[No. LR-2(437) 43.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th February 1955

S.R.O. 521.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (3) of clause 4 of the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. D. Longhurst, a member representing the employers of dock workers and shipping companies, to be a member of the Bombay Dock Labour Board and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1259, dated the 9th April 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "*Representatives of employers of dock workers and shipping companies*" in item (4), for the name "Shri N. H. G. Grant", the name "Shri G. D. Longhurst" shall be substituted.

[No. Fac.73(69).]

New Delhi, the 1st March 1955

S.R.O. 522.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (XXII of 1932), and in supersession of previous notifications on the subject, the Central Government hereby powers the District Magistrates of the districts mentioned in the schedule to grant licence to any person to act as a local forwarding agent in the areas in their respective jurisdiction on behalf of an employer or employers of labourers.

SCHEDULE

1. District Magistrate, Cuttack.
2. District Magistrate, Puri.
3. District Magistrate, Balasore.
4. District Magistrate, Sambalpur.
5. District Magistrate, Ganjam.
6. District Magistrate, Boudh.
7. District Magistrate, Koraput.
8. District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj.
9. District Magistrate, Dhenkanal.
10. District Magistrate, Sundergarh.
11. District Magistrate, Keonjhar.
12. District Magistrate, Bolangir.
13. District Magistrate, Kalahandi.

[No. PL-145/EMG(11)/II.]

S.R.O. 523.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (XXII of 1932), and in supersession of previous notifications on the subject, the Central Government hereby invests the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the State of Orissa mentioned in the schedule with the powers of the Controller under sub-clauses (iv) and (v) of clause (a) and clauses (b), (c) and (d) of section 4 and under sections 33, 34 and 35 of the said Act to be exercised in the areas within their respective jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. District Magistrate, Cuttack. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Cuttack Sadar (2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kendrapara (3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jaipur (4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Athgarh and <i>ex-officio</i> Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Narsingpur, Baramba and Tigiria. |
| Do. Puri | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Puri Sadar (2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Puri Khurda (3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nayagarh Sadar and <i>ex-officio</i> Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khandpara, Daspalla and Ranpur |

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------|---|--|
| 3. | District Magistrate, | Balasore | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Balasore Sadar
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhadrak
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nilgiri |
| 4. | Do. | Sambalpur | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sambalpur Sadar
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Baragam
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rairakhol
(4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bamra
(5) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kuchinda |
| 5. | Do. | Ganjam | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chatrapur
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Berhampur
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ghumsur |
| 6. | Do. | Baudh | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Baudh Sadar
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khondmals Sadar |
| 7. | Do. | Koraput | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Koraput Sadar
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nawarangpur
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rayaghada |
| 8. | Do. | Mayurbhanj | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Baripada
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bamanghaty
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Panchpirh
(4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kaiotipada |
| 9. | Do. | Dhenkna | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dhenkna
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kamachanagar
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Pallahara
(4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Athmallik
(5) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Talcher
(6) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hindol
(7) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Angul |
| 10. | Do. | Sundergarh | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sundergarh Sadar
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Panposh
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bonai |
| 11. | Do. | Keonjhar | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Keonjhar Sadar
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Anandpur
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Champua
(4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhuyanpirha |
| 12. | Do. | Bolangir | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bolangir Patra
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Patnagarh
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Titlagarh
(4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sonepur Sadar |
| 13. | Do. | Kalahandi | . | (1) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bowanipatna
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dharmagarh
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nowapara |

[No. PL-145/EMG(11)III.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM*New Delhi, the 26th February 1955*

S.R.O. 524.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 269, dated the 19th January, 1955, published on page 242 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 29th January, 1955, in line 6 containing entry (1) for the word "selecting" occurring after figures "1", read the word "relating".

[No. PF.516(10)/UP.]

New Delhi, the 28th February 1955

S.R.O. 525.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Mysore Gold Mines Regulations, 1953, the

same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said Regulation—

(1) in regulation 78 for the figures and word “200 feet”, the figures and word “400 feet” shall be substituted;

(2) in regulation 155, after the word “counted”, the words “except in the case of electric blasting” shall be inserted;

(3) in clause (1) of regulation 200, after the words “Mining Officer”, the words “or Senior Foreman” shall be inserted;

(4) for regulation 219, the following regulation shall be substituted namely:—

“219. Power to postpone application or operation of regulations—

Whenever the circumstances in any mine or part of a mine are such as to render improper the application or as the case may be, the continued operation of any provision of these regulations in such mine or part, the Chief Inspector may, under conditions to be specified by him in writing in this behalf, postpone such application or continued operation in such mine or part.”

M. G. Regn. Amdt. (1).

[No. M-41(12)/54.]

New Delhi, the 1st March 1955

S.R.O. 526.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Shree Narayan Das, a Member of the Lok Sabha, to act as an assessor, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha, in holding the inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending the accident which occurred on the 5th February, 1955, at the Amlabad Colliery in the Jharia Coal fields, which was directed to be made in S.R.O. No. 338, dated the 9th February, 1955, and directs that in the said notification for the entry “(1) Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha, M.P. (Member, Lok Sabha)”, the entry “(1) Shri Shree Narayan Das, M.P. (Member, Lok Sabha)” shall be substituted.

[No. M-45(5)/55.]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi-2, the 2nd March 1955

S.R.O. 527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the film entitled “Silver Lode” produced by Benedict Bogaeus, A. shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of India.

[No. 8/2/55-FC.1]

ORDER

New Delhi-2, the 3rd March 1955

S.R.O. 528.—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, S.R.O. No. 331, dated the 3rd February 1955, the Central Government, with the previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay, hereby certifies the film specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, in all its language versions, to be of the description specified against it in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Name of the producer	Source of supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian News Review No. 333	Government of India Films Division, Bombay.	Government of India Films Division Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.

[No. 1/48/54-F.App/■]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.